Daily Report

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CEMA Integration Tied to 'Political Imperatives'

AU3108084088 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Aug 88 p 4

[Article by Prof Dr Georgi Stoyanov: "Political Realities and Socialist Economic Integration"]

[Text] Socialist economic integration is characterized by clearly defined political overtones. As a macroeconomic phenomenon it is connected to a large degree with politics, and with the activity of the state in the international arena in general.

Integration cannot develop in relations among the socialist states, as sovereign subjects of international relations and law, and as elements of the world public, if it takes place as a phenomenon which is isolated from the political processes and the political imperatives of our time. In this context socialist integration does not represent an exception to the integrational processes that are taking place under different social conditions throughout the world. They obtain their basic stimuli precisely from political means, and from the creation of an appropriate political-economic regime and regulations through international procedures.

Despite the fact that the national and international economic activity of the EEC for example, is based on private ownership of the means of production, the role of the state as a regulator of economic relations is not underestimated. Naturally, the state performs this role only to a certain degree and within a framework that does not restrict the freedom of specific economic activities. The achievements of the state-monopoly system of regulations, as a higher and more progressive stage in the development of capitalism, acquire new dimensions within the interstate integrational regulation. We note that modern capitalism has long since left behind the romanticism of free competition and is freely using the methods of state, or in other words, political regulation of international economic activity.

Until now the system of coordinating the efforts of the CEMA member countries in the new directions of developing integration has been determined in principle precisely by measures of a political nature adopted at summit party meetings.

While solving the tasks related to perfecting the restructuring of integration under the present conditions, it is necessary to pay greater attention to the political regulation of integration. The changes in managing the economies of the countries that are now taking place, and which are related to strengthening the role of the economic organizations in the international economic sphere, do not essentially change the need to regulate the integrational processes by international means. The task now is to turn international political regulation into a more dynamic and efficient process. The application of the political approach could make it easier to gradually find a solution to the most pressing problems.

It is well known that certain shortcomings in the work of CEMA and its organs are not only a result of the irrational structure, or the work style and lack of efficient political thinking on the part of the relevant cadres. Under the present CEMA legal system the multistage nature of the decisions, and the long period required for them to be adopted, are regulated by specific norms. Therefore, the issue of creating a new order and simplified procedures for adopting decisions on the part of CEMA organs is no longer merely a theoretical matter but also a practical one. The decisions to be adopted could be directly incorporated into the legal systems of the countries, thus eliminating the need for them to be additionally approved by the relevant national organs.

Naturally, the construction of such a mechanism is connected with many difficulties, which are to be eliminated gradually and with common efforts, by advancing toward more comprehensive solutions. In this context it is possible to conduct certain experiments, and later to practically apply the experience which has been acquired. Evidently, in order to advance toward such measures it will be necessary to overcome certain concepts, which for the time being are incorporated in the theory of socialist law. The theory on sovereignty, already created before World War II, governs relations among CEMA members. At that time the USSR was the only socialist state, surrounded by capitalist states, and thus, every recognition of the obligatory power of decisions, adopted by the organs of the international organizations, was essentially perceived as a violation of sovereignty.

Now the general situation throughout the world and in the socialist sphere has fundamentally changed. The socialist countries can successfully defend their interests both within the framework of CEMA and in other international organizations, even when these organizations have a much broader range of competence. In this case one must take into consideration not only the changed conditions and contemporary realities, but also the character of the comprehensive and economic relations among CEMA members, which exclude inequality in principle. Consequently, the socialist doctrine of sovereignty requires a new development, which would answer the current needs.

It will be impossible to create in the future a common market of the CEMA member countries without creating first the necessary political and legal preconditions. This common market will give a powerful impetus to developing the integration of national economies.

In developing integration it is important to strengthen close cooperation among the communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member countries, which are the leading force of society, and which lead the process of

restructuring. A collective party control over the development of integrative enterprises, the implementation of the obligations which have been undertaken, and the correct and efficient implementation of the processes of restructuring and integration within the CEMA framework could be applied along the lines of party cooperation.

Greater attention must be devoted to the issue of the role of the trade unions and the other public organizations in the socialist countries in developing integration. Under better developed integrative conditions the trade unions of the socialist countries could acquire significantly greater functions. A free fluctuation of labor power within the framework of the socialist community is expected in the future, when integration will develop. This will require new forms of work, cooperation, forming the community's institutions, and so forth. These and other similar issues require serious scientific and practical development. The CEMA youth organizations are facing similar issues.

In order to develop integration it is necessary to form a new awareness among the millions of people and cadres who are participating in the implementation of the integrative enterprises. This awareness must organically combine the values of patriotism and internationalism and take into consideration both national and international interests.

Turkey Not Happy About Humanitarian Steps

TA1908171888 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Ankara (A.A)—Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz said today that Bulgaria has not taken so far, the steps expected from her in humanitarian issues.

In a press conference, Mr. Yilmaz said that Turkey which showed her goodwill by starting a dialogue with Bulgaria, wanted Bulgaria to lift pressures on ethnic Turks, return their religious and cultural rights and permit them to leave Bulgaria, in order to record developments in political and economic fields.

"I regret to say that Bulgaria has not taken the steps expected from her in humanitarian issues," he said stressing that Turkey's determined attitude in this issue will continue, he added that the results obtained in the first two meetings of the Turkish Bulgarian committees were not satisfactory enough to make him visit Bulgaria.

Syrian Ba'th Official To Sign Friendship Accord

JN1908172288 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Sofia—Comrade Ahmad Qabalan, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society arrived in Sofia this afternoon leading a society delegation. The delegation was received at Sofia airport by Comrade Lyubomir Pavlov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society; the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus; the Syrian ambassador in Sofia; and Syrian embassy senior staff.

The delegation will hold talks with the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society and will sign a cooperation agreement to promote the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two societies and countries.

Leaders' Public Appearances 20-26 Aug

AU2708142388 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 20-26 August monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, with Yordan Yotov and Dimitur Stanishev in attendance, received in Varna on 20 August Aleksandr Yakovlev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 20 Aug 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chair nan of the State Council, received in Varna on 21 August Joe Slovo, secretary general of the South African Communist Party. (Sofia BTA in English 1711 GMT 21 Aug 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed from Sofia on 20 August with a BCP and parliamentary delegation for a tour of South America. (Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 20 Aug 88)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, joined the traditional summer march of graduates from the G. Benkovskiy Higher People's Air Force School near Troyan on the afternoon of 21 August, and toured the town of Troyan the same evening. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Aug 88 p 1) On 22 July he met with the marching graduates of the Vasil Levskiy Higher People's Military School near Draynovo in the Balkan range, and later opened a museum at the local monastery. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Aug 88 p 1) On 23 July Dzhurov joined the marching graduate students of the G. Izmirliev Military School and the "Maestro Georgi Atanasov" Navy School at Khaydushka Polyana in the Balkan range, and on the same day, near the peak of Yordanov Vrukh, met with the marching students from the G. Dimitrov Higher People's Air Force School. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Aug 88 p 1) On 24 August Dzhurov had further meetings with columns of marching military school graduates in the villages of Staro Selo, Kurtkaya (where he attended a festive tattoo), and Turiya in the Balkan range. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Aug 88 pp 1, 3) On 26 August Dzhurov took part in the first day of the celebrations in Stara Zagora connected with the commissioning of the cadets graduating from various military schools. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, held a meeting in Varna on 20 August with Jorge Schafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador. (Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 20 Aug 88)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, was the only leader to attend a national day reception given by the Romanian ambassador in Sofia on 23 August. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Aug 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, received on 20 August Takujiro Hamada, parliamentary deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Aug 88 p 2) Yordanov received in Sofia David Kwidini, minister of youth, sport, and culture of Zimbabwe, who completed his visit on 25 August. (Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee also met with Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, in Varna on 20 August. (Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 20 Aug 88)

Chnoupek Concludes Official Visit to FRG

LD3008203688 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Bonn Aug 30 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his official working visit to West Germany.

Before leaving for home, Bohuslav Chnoupek visited Essen where he saw an exhibition "Prague Around the Year 1600—Art and Culture at the Court of Rudolf II" which was prepared by the Ruhr Cultural Foundation. Its President Berthold Beitz, who accompanied the Czechoslovak minister at the exhibition, highly appreciated the aid of Czechoslovak scientists and cultural institutions in the preparation of the event.

Earlier in the day, Bohuslav Chnoupek met again with his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They both appreciated the positive course of the talks which have shown that relations between the two countries have achieved a high level. Hans-Dietrich Genscher again supported the Czechoslovak initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighbour relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states, presented by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes, since, he said, also minor European states should have their share in the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which is also in the interest of West Germany.

Chnoupek Discusses Visit

LD3008210588 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his visit in the FRG. The FRG dailies describe his talks with Bonn representatives as fruitful and useful, as an important contribution to deepening cooperation between our two countries. Our Bonn correspondent, Petr Nemec, discusses the results of the visit:

[Nemec] The official working visit by the Czechoslovak foreign minister came as part of the regular consultations held every year, but at the same time, these went beyond this framework. These were the first consultations between the two countries' foreign ministers that were held after the FRG chancellor's visit this January. This also balanced previous achievements and what was foreseen for the future. On this, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] On this question, we had 1 and ½ day-long intensive talks, particularly with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Kohl. During the reception the federal chancellor emphasized that he finds the relations with Czechoslovakia to be particularly important regarding our neighbor status, our traditions. The special responsibility of the two neighboring countries, which belong to different social systems and blocs, for maintaining peace and cooperation and continuing the Helsinki process is especially important. Therefore, he listened very attentively to our briefing on the implementation of the conclusions of his visit to Czechoslovakia. These represent a very extensive catalogue of topics and of concrete tasks in politics, the economy, culture, and other areas.

Above all, he repeated the invitation to Premier Comrade Strougal, and said that he would be happy for Comrade Strougal to visit the FRG as soon as possible, immediately after his visit to the USSR, that means sometime during the first weeks of next year. We also expect Federal President Von Weizsaecker to visit Czechoslovakia next year or the year after. In the meantime, there will be visits by government members. Czechoslovakia will be visited by representatives of regional governments, twinned towns representatives, and young people. There will be a mutual meeting on various issues, so it can be said that in the political sphere the dialogue is continuous and has good prospects, and that it is really a good contribution to the all-European process and to bilateral cooperation. Therefore, we can agree with the assessments of both Mr Kohl and Mr Genscher that our relations, after the normalization in the early seventies, are today on a high level. This is qualitatively quite new.

As for international issues, we listened with great interest to our partners' views on the fundamental issues of preserving peace, building a European house, and—I dare say—thinking in new ways on the main issues to which they are relatively close. I also dare say that on some issues they are hold identical views to those of the Warsaw Treaty. I have in mind, for example, the issue of completing the Vienna follow up meeting. The statements by Minister Genscher, delivered there a month ago, are well known. This means: to complete it as soon as possible—that is, sometime at the beginning of November so that it does not coincide with the beginning of the U.S. election campaign.

Another example is the issue of removing missiles, of beginning disarmament in the conventional sphere, and beginning East-West dialogue. We are satisfied that this policy contains continuity with the former East policy, that it is an impulse for advancing contacts and dialogue between the East and West, between socialist and capitalist countries, and that it contains some important elements. I would say it also contains new thinking. [end recording]

Returns to Prague

LD3008212588 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[No video available]

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met again in Bonn with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich

Genscher for a final assessment of their talks. This afternoon Bohuslav Chnoupek returned to Prague. We spoke to him at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Comrade Minister, what is your view of the results of your talks, particularly regarding its contribution to the advancement of Czechoslovak-FRG cooperation?

[Chnoupek] In my opinion, we can agree with the assessment of our FRG partners, Federal Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher, who yesterday and today described the visit as useful and productive, as a visit that demonstrated a higher quality of our mutual relations attained last year. It was something of an interim assessment of the results of Mr Kohl's visit to Czechoslovakia at the beginning of this year.

We noted that it was a real milestone, and that in all fundamental areas of cooperation contacts became more intense. I have in mind particularly the political area in which Mr Kohl confirmed the invitation to Premier Strougal, with a specific date for the beginning of next year. We spoke of the visit of Federal President Von Weiszaecker in our country and about a number of visits by government members and member of the republican governments. Naturally we did not leave out the contacts between partner towns and schools.

We discussed the initiative delivered by Comrade Jakes this February and we were very glad that it was welcomed in official speeches, for example in the speech by Mr Genscher yesterday, as a contribution by Czechoslovakia to building a European house in the form of new thinking, as a contribution to the development of contacts. I would also like to mention the fact, since we are discussing this area, that representatives of industry, trade, and finances, whom I had the opportunity to meet yesterday and today, showed great interest in cooperation with Czechoslovakia, for example in the car industry. Representatives of Porsche and Volkswagen firms told me of their interest.

As for foreign policy, it can be said that we have relatively close and on some problems even identical views on the fundamental issues of the world and Europe. For example, this is true of the issue of successfully completing well balanced documents at the Vienna followup meeting. [end recording]

Editor Views Talks

LD3008052288 Prague Television Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 29 Aug 88

[No video available]

[Text] [Announcer] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek is now visiting the Federal Republic of Germany and he is having talks with his counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher. I invited in the studio today RUDE PRAVO editor Jan Kovarik. Good Evening.

[Kovarik] Good Evening.

[announcer] The press agencies note that the subject of the talks are bilateral relations. How would you describe the relations between the German Federal Republic and Czechoslovakia at present?

[Kovarik] I think that it can be said in short that they are very good. This is manifested not only by regular meetings of the two foreign ministers, which take place twice a year, including those in the United Nations. However, this is also manifested by the fact that Chancellor Kohl's January visit to Czechoslovazkia and the talks with the leading representatives of our state were very successful. The contacts between delegations on other levels are also developing. The ministers are exchanging visits and headway has also been made with regard to environmental protection.

[Announcer] What is the role of Hans-Dietrich Genscher's personality in this issue?

[Kovarik] Federal Republic Foreign Minister Genscher is a very experienced politician and statesman and I think that the very fact that he is in the post of the FRG foreign minister plays a big role here. His very good relations with Comrade Chnoupek create a prerequisite for the two statesmen to make headway in their talks, and to be able to negotiate some new things as far as future relations between the Federal Republic and Czechoslovakia are concerned. They will evidently be checking now if the matters or the agreements concluded by the Czechoslovak representatives and Chancellor Kohl in January in Prague have been fulfilled.

[Announcer] Obviously in the German Federal Republic itself there is not a unanimous view of these issues.

[Kovarik] Well, in the Federal Republic there are forces for whom this goes against the grain. This is not just the right CDU wing in the ruling party, but also the officials from the Sudeten German Landsmanschaft who would like to determine for themselves whom to conduct negotiations with Czechoslovakia, what the talks should be about, what the subject of concluding agreements should be, what economic cooperation to encourage between cities, and what cultural exchanges should be like.

[Announcer] Despite this there exists a prospect for a positive development.

[Kovarik] I think that one can judge this prospect to be very good, that relations between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic will be developing well in the future, too and finally, I think that they also fit into the overall context of East-West relations.

[Announcer] How can this be specifically demonstrated?

[Kovarik] With regard to the fact that we are now in a period preceding Chancellor Kohl's visit to Moscow in the autumn, I think the German side will use the presence of our foreign minister for asserting some of its own attitudes to East-West relations on disarmament, political relations, environmental protection and as well as on such issues of interest to a lot of people in the Federal Republic such as economic relations, opportunities for cooperation, opportunities to set up joint enterprises, possibilities for youth tourism. There are many questions in which they are interested.

[Announcer] Thank you for talking to us.

[Kovarik] My pleasure.

Strougal Meets Universal Postal Union Director
LD2608220888 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today General Director of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Adwaldo Cardos Botto de Barros who is visiting Czechoslovakia in connection with the world exhibition of postage stamps Praga 1988 which started today.

The Czechoslovak Premier assured the guest of Czechoslovakia's support for the Universal Postal Union and told him about several proposals whereby Czechoslovakia wants to contribute towards the nearing 20th Congress of UPU. Botto de Barros appreciated the level of the world exhibition of postage stamps Praga 1988.

Soviet Trade Minister Arrives for 'Treatment'
LD3008074988 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak Premier, received in Bratislava today USSR Minister of Trade Kondrat Terekh, who is in Czechoslovakia for treatment. [as heard]

In a comradely working discussion they discussed the improvement of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade exchange with a special emphasis on possibilities which are being created in the time of restructuring of economic mechanism in the two countries.

PRC Youth Delegation Leaves for Sofia
AU2908121988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 88 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Representatives of the Communist Youth League [CYL] Central Committee headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, left Prague for Sofia by air on Friday [26 August]. At Ruzyne Airport they were seen off by Vasil Mohorita, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee. Wang Xingda, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Jakes Congratulates New Zealand Socialist
AU2908133288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 88 p 1

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent to George Edward Jackson, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the latter's 80th birthday.

'Subversive' Handed 4-Year Sentence
LD3008180788 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] A few months ago we informed you about the subversive activity of Ivan Polansky, a staff member at ZTS Dubnica Nad Vahom national enterprise.

Over the last 4 years Polansky wrote and duplicated various illegal written matter, which he circulated among the citizens of mainly Trencin, Povazska Bystrica, and Zilina Districts with the help of others. Apart from harmless articles of religious content, there were also articles and statements propagating clerical fascist movements and the so-called Slovak and glorified its representatives. Many of the articles were directed against the CPCZ and its leading role, against the president, and against other representatives of our country.

Polansky, as can be seen, carried out subversive activity against socialist society and our state system against the territorial unity of our state and its international interests out of hostility.

The regional court sentenced Ivan Polansky for this activity to 4 year imprisonment. The Supreme Court of the Slovak SR at its session today rejected as unjustified the appeal of Polansky and his wife.

Jakes Addresses Vyskov People's Militia Meeting
LD3008231388 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[No video available]

[Excerpts] A meeting of people's militia chief officials on the preparation of the new training year in Vyskov was held this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and commander in chief of the CSSR people's militia, took part in the discussion. He praised the results of people's militia and appealed to those present to take part in the changes society is undergoing.

In connection with the topical tasks of restructuring our society, Comrade Jakes said, among other things:

[Begin Jakes recording] We are not only interested in people's knowing something. It is one thing to have knowledge, but the important thing is the will to achieve. This can be done, above all, by correct policy—and I think we have that—and above all, by ideological work, influencing people, fighting shortcomings and not putting up with them, settling people's justified proposals and comments, getting closer to the people. Above all, and this is unequivocal today, we must replace administrative pressure and orders, with instruction by a different instrument, by economic instruments that will be effective. If at the same time we explain and try to convince people, and since there also will be that economic instrument, since there will be not only words but real facts, a real impact, then people will actively react to this, I would say.

We have one serious problem: Ideology in our country is that of egalitarianism. This ideology was linked with socialism for many years when political and economic equality were intermingled. When there is economic equality this is not socialism. We must apply this principle everywhere: An enterprise will live according to its production, a work collective according to its contribution to this production, and a worker or designer according to his contribution to the results achieved. [end recording]

The replacement of administrative pressure by economic instrument, thorough differentiation in rewards, along with the application of economic norms of the economic reform—this is the path toward speeding up the socioeconomic advancement of our society. There is one issue that should not be forgotten, said Comrade Jakes. That is a new approach to cadre work, particularly in connection with the creation of state enterprises.

He also spoke about the preparation of the CPCZ Central Committee session on ideological issues. This is an area that becomes very important in times of restructuring, said Comrade Jakes.

At the end, he answered specific questions on the daily life of People's Militia units.

Concluding his visit to the South Moravian Region, Comrade Jakes, accompanied by Comrade Vladimir Herman and other comrades, visited the national cultural memorial—the memorial of Klement Gottwald at Zizkov.

Jakes Visits Slovak Agriculture Exhibition

LD2908133988 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, during his working visit to the West Slovak region, today paid a visit to the Agrokomplex 88 statewide agricultural exhibition, in Nitra which has an international participation. Jan Hrivnak, general manager of Agrokomplex, informed him about the purpose and character of the exhibition, which during the 15 years of its existence, has become a graphic school of progress in socialist agriculture, the food industry, and other sectors which share in providing food for the population. It is precisely this jubilee annual event which espcially stresses the need to speedily translate scientific and technological findings into everyday practice, apply the principles of restructuring in the agro-industrial complex, and the new factors in developing international cooperation. For the first time, in addition to its mission to instruct and spread knowledge, the exhibition places stress on the commercial aspect. This is a reflection of the important economic transformations in our society aimed at speeding up social and economic developing.

Strougal Attends Agricultural Exhibition

LD2708173788 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] The 16th statewide agricultural exhibition Earth the Provider started at Ceske Budejovice today. Its central theme is plant production, the base of the comprehensive development of socialist agricultural production. The festive opening was attended by Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier. Jaroslav Tlapak, head of the delegation of the party's Central Committee and deputy Czech premier, said that the exhibition not only documents the results of our socialist agriculture and food industry, but also points out the way forward so that the agricultural and food complex can be further consolidated and develop its role as a stabilization factor in the development of our entire economy. He said the main obstacle to progress is a lack of responsibility for perfect fulfillment of duties and said that there still are stereotypes, an unwillingness to change the established practice and a desire to maintain the old patterns.

Jakes, Husak Greet Artist, Praise Her Work

LD2908173788 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central committee, has sent a letter of greetings to national artist Masa Halamova on her important life jubilee. He praised her original literary work and translation work with which she made a significant contribution to the

advancement of our literature, and he wished her in the future the best of health and satisfaction in her personal life.Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, sent a letter of congratulations praising the artist's life-long work, which is full of humanism, as a lasting contribution to the treasures of Czechoslovak socialist culture.

Both letters were present today in Bratislava to national artist Masa Halamova by Miroslav Valek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak culture minister. She also received congratulations from Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Alois Indra Federal Assembly chairman.

Postal Worker Arrested for Spying
LD2608164688 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] Karlsruhe (DPA)—The investigating magistrate of the Federal Court of Justice has issued a warrant for the arrest of a 41-year-old postal worker from Lower Saxony for espionage on behalf of the GDR Ministry of State Security (MFS) and for violation of the telecommunications secrets law. Senior Public Prosecutor Alexander Prechtel, spokesman for the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, said Friday in reply to questions that the man who had been employed by the telephone office, had agreed to spy for the MFS in 1985.

According to present findings, the man, now held in custody, had tapped telephone conversations. He had had 15 secret meetings with his contacts in various places. Prechtel emphasized that this latest case of Eastern espionage is not connected with other cases which have become known in the past few days.

Honecker Interested in Lafontaine's Ideas
AU2908150288 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 29 Aug 88 p 2

["M.E.S." article: "Honecker's Interest in Lafontaine's Guidelines"]

[Text] Bonn—During the recent visit of SPD Deputy Chairman Oskar Lafontaine, the GDR leadership showed an ostentatious interest in his basic political guidelines. As has now been learned from sources in Bonn, shortly before the visit in mid-August, SED chief Erich Honecker asked to be shown a detailed review of Lafontaine's book "The Society of the Future", drawn up by the GDR International Politics and Economics Institute.

Honecker's advisers proceed from the premise that with this publication, Lafontaine presented himself "as a candidate for the post of FRG chancellor in the nineties" and that he is seeking "not to adopt a polemical policy in dealing with his political rivals in the entire range of FRG political parties from the left to the right, but to demonstrate by business-like analysis the SPD's openness and competency for solving the questions important for the FRG's future."

In the review, which Honecker presented to Lafontaine during his visit, the GDR authors take the view that the SPD deputy chairman has developed a "modernized plan of social reformism," a plan which is doing justice to the often fundamental changes of conditions in economic and foreign policy. However, the review drawn up for Honecker criticizes that "L. does not profundly analyze the interrelations of property, classes, and exploitation. These are either mentioned only casually, or described as outdated historical factors in the struggle of the workers movement."

The review also notes as striking about Lafontaine's arguments the fact that in his guidelines for future forms of work and in his discussion of the policy of growth, Lafontaine is "coming very close" to the views held by the CDU politician Kurt Biedenkopf.

Fischer, Guyanese Counterpart Hold Talks
LD2908164788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1150 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin 29 Aug (ADN)—Oscar Fischer and Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, foreign ministers of the GDR and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, began their official talk in Berlin on Monday [29 Aug] morning.

Central to the exchange of views and opinions were international problems and questions on bilateral cooperation.

During the first meeting, Rashleigh Esmond Jackson mentioned his government's efforts to solve the difficult economic problems of his country and gave an overview of the position of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana in the region as well as of the problems which face his country internationally. Here, Rashleigh Esmond Jackson stressed the significance Guyana attaches to relations with the socialist states and in particular to the GDR.

He said that internationally favorable tendencies are evident and must be encouraged. These include Soviet-U.S. relations as well as the numerous hopeful signs of political settling of longstanding dangerous regional conflicts. This is in the interest of the movement of the nonaligned states, which are encouraged by these developments. Foreign Minister Jackson made a resolute call for a fairer international economic order.

Fischer Fetes Jackson
LD2908224988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1904 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug ADN—Tribute was paid to the good development of GDR - Guyanese relations by their foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, on Monday [29 Aug] evening. At a dinner given by the GDR foreign minister in honor of the guest, who arrived in Berlin the previous day, they pointed to the numerous agreements and high-level political contacts, which testified to the efforts on both sides to shape the bilateral relations in an even more diverse and beneficial way.

The GDR valued Guyana's work in the Nonaligned Movement and followed with sympathy its efforts to create a zone of peace in the Caribbean and its backing for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, Fischer said in his toast. It attached particular significance to the close cooperation in the UN and regular bilateral consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the two states.

Referring to the Washington agreement, he stressed that the process of disarmament, which had gotten under way, must become irreversible. The program decided by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee a few weeks ago is aimed at banishing the danger of war in Europe once and for all and at replacing the dangerous concept of "security through deterrence" with the principle "security through controlled bilateral disarmament and cooperation".

In his reply Rashleigh Esmond Jackson stressed that cooperation to mutual advantage had always been a cornerstone of the bilateral relations between Guyana and the GDR. Even if the rhythm of development of economic relations had not always met expectations, the network of cooperation had intensified and had remained stable. On both sides there were clear ideas as to how this cooperation could be expanded and deepened.

The jointly pursued aims and principles included the backing for peace, disarmament, respecting the self-determination of the peoples, nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of states, renunciation of force in international relations, and the struggle for a just and equal international economic order.

The foreign minister expressed Guyana's esteem for the GDR's practical contribution to the disarmament efforts and in particular to detente in Europe. His country had with equal commitment backed the aims of the Tlatelolco Treaty, which strives for freedom from nuclear weapons for Latin America and the Caribbean.

FRG Delegation Starts Fact-Finding Tour

LD2908172188 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—A delegation of five deputies of the German affairs policy and Berlin issues working group of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group Monday [29 Aug] began a 4-day fact-finding tour through the GDR. Originally this visit was planned for early May, but was cancelled by the GDR some 2 weeks earlier without explanation.

The delegation led by Eduard Litner, the German affairs spokesman of the CSU group, Monday afternoon conducted a talk in the East Berlin International Politics and Economics Institute (IPW). Earlier Fran Juergen Staab, deputy head of the FRG permanent mission, gave a dinner for the delegation. Karl Seidel, head of the Federal Republic Department of the GDR Foreign MInistry, was among the guests. The parliamentarians will also visit Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Wernigerode, Muehlhausen, and Heiligenstadt.

Television To Provide Coverage of Olympic Games

AU2908171088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Every day, GDR television will report on the Olympic games in Seoul for more than 20 hours. From 17 September to 2 October, the sports television editors will broadcast from the Olympic city and report on the 237 playoffs in the 27 disciplines.

A total of approximately 330 broadcasts are planned during the 16 days. The time difference to Seoul is 8 hours and, at the end of our summer time, 9 hours. Therefore, "Olympia Aktuell" will be on from midnight to the afternoon hours on Channel One. On the same channel, "Olympia Heute" will be broadcast from 1515 GMT to 1615 GMT. This broadcast will be repeated at 1700 GMT on Channel Two. Later, on Channel One, highlights of the day will be broadcast from 1800 GMT to 2000 GMT, and around midnight there will be 1 hour of "Olympia Spezial."

Olympia around the clock is also the word on radio. The "Olympic Wave" of the GDR radio will transmit every day from 2300 GMT to 1400 GMT and will broadcast live 209 playoffs. Berliner Rundfunk [East Berlin Domestic Service], DT 64 Youth Radio, and Voice of GDR will carry summary programs in the course of the day, from 5-minute short information in the early programs to 30-minute daily roundups.

Results of Grosz-Ceausescu Summit Assessed

Party Spokesman Defends Achievements

LD3008202788 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Studio interview with party spokesman Laszlo Major by unidentified correspondent—live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I greet in the studio party spokesman Laszlo Major, 2 days after the meeting in Arad. My impression, and I am not just relying on my own opinion when I say this, is that the majority of the public received the results with disappointment, and even those less given to emotions found the results too little. What was your impression?

[Major] I do not know. Public opinion polls are being taken that will prove scientifically what the public thinks about this visit and the 1-day talks. In any case, we are preoccupied with appraisals, in order to soberly evaluate what this meeting of general secretaries has achieved.

[Correspondent] Do you think it justified that quite a few people thought too little was achieved?

[Major] I do not consider it to be justified, and I will tell you why. The Hungarian public had raised their expectations about this meeting, since there had not been a meeting of general secretaries for 11 years. Every problem of the past decade could not be solved at a stroke, as the Romanian negotiating side also said. This is completely natural. I do not think there have been many precedents for a meeting of this kind in the history of international diplomacy.

[Correspondent] What was the working package that you took there? It has been said, though not in detail, that we took 10 points with us.

[Major] When I read out our declaration of intent on Friday, outlining what would be in our bag, what we were taking to Arad, I said that we would inform the public as well and take with us all questions preoccupying Hungarian society, as well as the broader international public, in connection with Hungarian-Romanian relations. We presented these, or to be more precise, they were presented by General Secretary Karoly Grosz. This was, after all, a meeting of general secretaries. He listed without hesitation the factors causing the tension and our suggestions on how the relationship could be improved.

[Correspondent] Could you list the 10 points?

[Major] We took the following 10 points with us: There should be a summit meeting in 1989, and we should approve a joint declaration on the nationalities, on the minority question, at this meeting. This would not just be for our sake, for the two countries' sake, but for the sake of committing ourselves before the international public on this question.

The second point was that in the interest of stimulating economic cooperation, the Economic Cooperation Committee should convene.

The third point would be anomalies appearing in the cultural sphere. We recommended that the Cultural Mixed Committee, which has not met for a long time, should discuss the disputed questions.

We asked that a Hungarian-Romanian mixed committee examaine the situation of Romanian citizens and refugees who are in Hungary, and it should help us solve existing problems.

Item five: There has been debate among our historians—and on one side this has had political content—with less than scientific aims. We asked that we put politics aside, and that historians and scientists sit down together and discuss these questions.

The questions of consulates-general has also been raised, namely the fact that the consulate-general in Kolozsvar has been closed in a one-sided step. We have raised this.

We also suggested that we jointly foster historical traditions, and on another point we suggested that we remove obstacles to tourism, that we enable tourism to function as a kind of people's diplomacy, so that we can get to know one another better.

Finally, we asked for a visit by a delegation of Hungarian journalists. This matter has been dragging on for a long time. Let them find out in regions inhabited by Hungarians and in regions inhabited by a Romanian majority what the real situation is.

The last and most significant point: We asked that the Romanian leadership examine what the consequences are of the regional development plan—the systemization plan, as they call it—for the population, for the minorities, and how the implementation of this could be suspended.

[Correspondent] How many of these points received a nod and how many received the opposite signal from the other side?

[Major] I feel we left Arad, through Nagylak, with our heads held high. We managed to achieve progress on eight points. The intention is for this national, this nationality declaration to be made at the summit meeting. Our Romanian partners also supported economic

cooperation, and we believe that if we can build economic contacts this will have a beneficial effect on our political contacts. Another of our intentions is for a meeting of the Cultural Mixed Committee to be held before the end of this year.

On the question of refugees, I consider it positive—and this was also our general secretary's evaluation—that Romania declared, and the general secretary personally declared, that they would assume responsibility for not holding anyone back who wants to come to Hungary. At the same time, they will also not encourage anyone. We confirmed that the Hungarian position is that we do not encourage anyone either, but we accept those who come. The most significant point here, in my opinion, is that with this, a number of family reunification issues can be solved.

On the question of consulate-generals, the Romanian stand was rejection. As our general secretary said in his interview, too, this has been taken off the general secretaries' agenda. Obviously, Hungarian diplomatic initiatives will continue, as there are many unresolved questions here.

Our Romanian partners also favored the nurturing of historical and progressive traditions. They also expressed their willingness for us both to remove these artificial obstacles to tourism. Our request that a Hungarian journalist delegation visit was also met.

Let me say here on the last point, to which they did not give a positive reply—the regional settlement—they promised that Hungarian delegations, various delegations besides journalists, would be able to examine the Romanian situation on the spot, to see how this regional settlement is viewed in the Romanian-inhabited areas and in places inhabited by the Hungarian minority.

[Correspondent] In the past few months in the Hungarian press, in the official and nonofficial positions, the phrase village destruction [falurombolas] appears quite often. Was this word, or a diplomatically watered down equivalent of it, said at the talks?

[Major] It was said that Hungary does not understand the implementation of the regional settlement plan. It does not agree with people being uprooted from their homes. Here it was not just the name of the Hungarian minority that was uttered, one by one, but also that of the other minorities—Germans, Serbians—who live in Romania.

[Correspondent] What was the Romanian side's answer to this?

[Major] The Romanian side's answer was that this regional settlement plan did not begin today. It goes back to 1967, more than 20 years, when they also implemented the country's public education reform. So, it is not a question of today's news. The Romanian negotiators said that, as a matter of fact, it is not a question of the destruction of villages. They find it strange, too, that the Hungarian and international press are talking about this, but they mentioned a kind of natural process such as urbanization, the movement toward towns, more developed places, which in their opinion creates depopulated villages such as those existing in Hungary, too [word indistinct]. This was the argument.

[Correspondent] Now these are questions of facts. On the one hand there is the matter of being informed, or we thought so up to now; and from the interview given by the general secretary on Sunday evening, it seemed that now we must, with new bits of information, change this position of ours.

[Major] I do not think we have to change our stand, but real and concrete data are needed, and for this reason I am pleased that the willingness exists to receive several Hungarian delegations so that they can visit these areas and really get to know what has happened over the past 20 years. We need data to refine our position, and, should it be the case, a more determined stand.

[Correspondent] Now what is the Hungarian party leadership's task in the coming weeks and months? To wait and see how much will come from the nods? That is, how many of these Romanian promises on these 10 points, more precisely eight points will be kept?

[Major] Yes. We received verbal promises on eight points. Naturally, words must be followed by deeds. We will be able to measure the success of these talks by how much is done in deeds. It was worth going to the meeting, and I say this again. The fact that we were not on speaking terms for 11 years, and that there were no high level meetings, did our relations no good. The distance between us grew; we did not even know how the other thinks. (?This way at least), we could get a glimpse into how the Romanian political leadership thinks on internal, and to some extent in international, problems, too. The situation is different.

Besides this, it caused trouble that we were not talking with each other. It was said that our Romanian partners thought that what they were doing was their own business, since Hungary did not criticize it. They thought this was a balanced period since there was no Hungarian criticism.

[Correspondent] Could this perhaps give an opportunity here in Hungary for some kind of self-criticism?

[Major] I do not think so. We did not make any concessions, nor did we say that we would exercise self-criticism. It is my feeling there is no reason for it.

[Correspondent] Thank you for the briefing.

Daily Says Expectations Should Be Moderated

AU3108101388 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 30 Aug 88 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "We Shall See"]

[Text] How will the Arad meeting go down in the history of the two countries: As the beginning of something new and welcome, or as a futile attempt? The events took place with surprising speed: an invitation on Thursday, an agreement achieved in 1 day, and an almost 8-hour program taking place on Sunday. (It is true that Karoly Grosz had earlier declared that he was ready to go to Nicolae Ceausescu.) The national minority issue took up one-third of the two leaders' negotiating time, and if we want to be sincere, we must say that we would have preferred it if they had only discussed this issue. It is true, however, that the duration of the talks is not the essential issue. Among other things, Karoly Grosz said the following at the press conference held in Arad: "We have come here with great expectations, and we are not disappointed." If the readers and a considerable part of the Hungarian public cannot yet concur with this, this is perhaps because they were not present at the negotiating table in Arad, and they did not hear everything and did not feel the atmosphere, like the hosts' hidden or open readiness to face the future.

One can conclude from journalists' reports that our delegation was received with pointed politeness. This is justified by the fact that this has been the first such summit meeting in 11 years, but there might also be other reasons behind the hosts' friendly gesture. Bilateral relations between the two socialist countries have become extremely tense in recent months: Criticism of Romania's national minority policy and of its "settlement development program" has intensified in Hungary, too, and this policy has received extremely negative international reactions everywhere, from Washington to Vienna, and even from some socialist countries. The Italian Communist Party daily said the following, among other things: This is probably because Romania has become isolated in the international arena lately as a result of its national minority policy being condemned worldwide and pressure being put on this country from everywhere.

Indeed, it cannot be regarded as a normal situation when the relations between two neighborly socialist countries deteriorate so much and become so tense and frosty. Neither of them benefits from this, nor does European cooperation. As several responsible Hungarian politicians have pointed out in recent months, the goal of the Hungarian Government is to see to it that the human rights of the Hungarian and other national minorities are implemented everywhere, and if problems arise, we should try to solve them at the negotiating table.

Two principled positions have been opposing each other for a longer time in the case of Hungary and Romania. The Romanian position declares that others have no right whatsoever to interfere in any internal affairs, including the attitude toward the country's national minorities. The Hungarian position says that, although every country is itself responsible for respecting the rights of its national minorities, beyond a certain point, this becomes part of universal human rights. The Hungarian Government is now following with greater attention the fate of Hungarians living beyond our borders, and, in accordance with international norms, it is raising its voice in connection with their grievances. In his speech delivered on 2 August, Matyas Szuros (a member of the Hungarian delegation in Arad) said the following, among other things: "Our reliability is particularly important when destructive storms are offending the Hungarians' self-respect, or even threaten their survival, like in Transylvania. We know that our government was late in publicly raising its voice to defend the Hungarians living beyond our borders, but it is not too late. We regard these people as an organic part of the Hungarian nation and our policy is responsible for their fate."

Obviously, one cannot expect that a single meeting would lead to a 180 degree turn in this process. However, the very fact that this summit meeting took place and Karoly Grosz' declarations suggest and make us hope that we might be able to open a new page in our relations. It is true that Nicolae Ceausescu repeated the very same principles he has always adhered to: He regards it as an important right for all nations to develop their countries in accordance with their own will and without any interference from the outside. Another principle: Every party and nation should independently choose its own road of socialist construction. The veracity of these two principles is indisputable, but respect for human rights has the same weight in today's Europe.

It transpires from Karoly Grosz' words that he thinks the problems can be solved and he regards as it necessary and even inevitable to make attempts in this direction. Although he said little about broader international relations, our government had no doubt considered the options before: What can create a balanced foreign policy environment for Hungary? A constant tense debate with a neighbor which is a member of the same alliance as we are, a debate accompanied by political and media support, a debate which is not certain to help us reach our goals in the long run, or an attempt to create a calm atmosphere, or at least a relative harmony in this area between the Danube and the Tisza?

The government decided to accept the opportunity to study the Romanian situation. In his television interview in Szeged, Karoly Grosz said the following about this: "We simply wanted to know what was going on. We expressed our political concerns and, in the end, at our request we were allowed to send a delegation of local council leaders and party workers to have a look around this area and study, on location, the development of this program." The planned exchanged of journalists will, obviously, serve the same purpose.

Has this summit meeting brought us closer to a better understanding of the situation, or even to convincing our negotiating partners? According to Nicolae Ceausescu, neither side is in full possession of the truth. This is true, but one should strive to learn the truth. It would be a welcome development and both countries would benefit from it if the presumed lack of information disappeared in a positive way. Speaking about his partners' readiness to accept things, Karoly Grosz said the following: "I regard this as a very important thing if it can contribute to eliminating everything that has no justification; we should call things what they are and start talking about real problems, if there are indeed problems."

On Sunday evening, when the news spread that Karoly Grosz would give an interview to the local television station in Szeged, people began to gather in front of the building. In no time, several hundred people were standing there and waiting for the news. Like many other people, they also hoped for something good. They probably did not even formulate the exact meaning of what this "good" was supposed to be. For the time being, however, it seems that the expectations and demands should be moderated. Karoly Grosz declared that we should not talk about a new era. But he believes that this summit will contribute to the deepening of bilateral relations and might even modestly contribute to the process of international detente. About the rest, we shall see, he said.

U.S. Envoy Delivers Reagan Message

AU2908133888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Aug 88 p 4

[Text] Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy received U.S. Ambassador Mark Palmer at his own request. The ambassador handed over President Ronald Reagan's letter addressed to MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz. In his message, Ronald Reagan called Karoly Grosz' visit to the United States an important phase in Hungarian-U.S. relations. Ronald Reagan expressed his administration's conviction that the Hungarian leadership would continue its policy in the interest of the nation in the coming years.

Pozsgay Meets USSR's Smirnov During Visit

LD2908222688 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI)—On Monday in Budapest Imre Pozsgay, member of the HSWP Political Committee and state minister, met Georgiy Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU CC and director of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU CC, who spent his holidays in Hungary after paying an official visit to this country from August 1 to 8. The cordial, friendly talks were attended by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

CSSR Leader Visits Hungary Pavilion at Fair

LD2908203488 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Nitra, August 29 (MTI)—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Ignac Janak, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, visited the Hungarian pavilion at the Agrokomplex'88 agricultural fair in Nitra on Monday.

The Hungarian firms are displaying farm machinery and equipment, food and juices in the fair.

French Communist Party Leader Gremetz Visits

Meets With Szuros

LD2208173588 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI)—On Monday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party (PCF) and foreign affairs secretary of the Central Committee, who is paying a visit to Hungary on August 22-23 at the invitation of the HSWP. In cordial atmosphere, the sides gave a positive assessment to the traditionally good and developing inter-party relations, and exchanged views on topical international and labour movement affairs. They survyed the possibilities of the communist parties in promoting international peace and security, and disarmament. Maxime Gremetz gave briefs on the domestic policy situation of France after the presidential and parliamentary elections, and on the main directions of his party's activity.

Received by Grosz

LD2308230988 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)—On Tuesday Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party (PCF) and foreign affairs secretary of the Central Committee, who is paying a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP.

In cordial, comradely atmosphere the sides informed one another on the situation and work of their parties, and the major tasks in political work in Hungary and France. Surveying international affairs, they took a stand for stepping up efforts aimed at extending democracy in international relations, strengthening friendship between peoples and observing human rights and the values of democracy. They highly appreciated the traditionally good relations between the HSWP and the PCF, and took a stand for the further development of cooperation.

SRV Solidarity Delegation Completes Visit
LD2508194588 Budapest MTI in English
1730 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—The delegation of the Vietnamnese Solidarity Committee, which had visited Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, left Budapest on Thursday.

Headed by General Secretary Trinh Ngoc Thai, the delegation held talks with Gyula Suto, deputy president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The sides informed one another on the economic and social renewal taking place in their countries, and discussed bilateral cooperation and common tasks in promoting peoples' friendship, peace and social progress.

The delegation met Istvan Petrovszki, head of the party and mass organizations department at the HSWP Central Committee and member of the Central Committee, Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, and Sandor Jakab, president of the Solidarity Committee. The delegation visited the headquarters of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Peace Council, the Hungarian Institute for Foreign Affairs, the Hungarian Union of Defence, the Taurus Rubber Works, and industrial and agricultural units in Bekes County.

The talks and the farewell of the delegation were attended by Luu Kiem, counsellor at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in Hungary.

Kadar, Others Meet Swiss Party Group
LD2808205688 Budapest MTI in English
1235 GMT 28 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—At the invitation of the Central Committee of the HSWP the delegation of the Swiss Social-Democratic Party visited Hungary on August 24-28.

The delegation was headed by Chairman Helmut Hubacher and its members included Ursula Mauch, the chairwomen of the party's parliamentary faction, Andre Daguet, managing secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Pierre Aguet and Peter Bodenmann MPs.

Janos Kadar, the chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party met the guests who held negotiations with Imre Pozsgay, member of the Political Committee and minister of state and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was seen by Gyorgy Aczel, the general director of the HSWP CC Social Science Institute. Gyula Horn the state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Istvan Huszar, the general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and CC members and Lajos Horvath, the deputy chairman of the Parliament also met the delegation.

At the friendly and cordial meetings major international issues were disussed. It was highlighted that for the amplification of the processes like the strengthening of peace, the mutual security and international cooperation further efforts are needed in which special and important role is played by such small countries as Switzerland and Hungary. The bilateral relations between Hungary and Switzerland was also discussed and the issues of cooperation between the two parties was reviewed. It was concluded that in several fields of common interest there is scope for widening the relations.

The guests were given detailed information on the Hungarian experiences and contemporary tasks of the construction of socialism.

The delegation visited County Veszprem.

The delegation left Budapest on Sunday.

Angolan Youth Delegation Visits 21-25 Aug
LD2508194088 Budapest MTI in English
1716 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—A delegation of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labour Party Youth Organization, headed by First Secretary Francisco Bartolomeu [name as received], paid a visit to Hungary August 21-25 on the invitation of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). The delegation held talks with the negotiating group of KISZ, headed by Secretary Imre Nagy, and met Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Sandor Jakab, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council.

Walesa Agrees To Meet Minister Kiszczak 31 Aug

LD3008185088 Hamburg DPA in German 1831 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Gdansk (DPA)—Workers' leader Lech Walesa will meet Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak and a Catholic Church representative in Warsaw tomorrow.

Solidarity adviser Tadeusz Mazewiecki announced this in Gdansk this evening. Walesa made the decision in agreement with the strike committee. The state authorities had renounced their precondition that the strike had to be ended beforehand. Shortly before this, Walesa left the Lenin shipyard.

Walesa Arrives in Warsaw

LD3108090688 Hamburg DPA in German 0827 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity arrived in Warsaw today. Accompanied by an official of the Catholic Church, he intends to talk to Minister of the Interior Czeslaw Kiszczak. Walesa travelled in a Curia car from Gdansk to Warsaw. His first stop was the bishops' conference building.

When he left Gdansk in the early hours of this morning he said we now have to make up for what has been neglected over the past 7 years. Walesa was accompanied by his adviser Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Walesa's talk with Kiszczak is the first direct official contact between Walesa and representatives of the political leadership since martial law was declared. Today, the strikes continued in three shipyards in Gdansk and in its harbor, the harbor at Szczecin, mine in Jastrzebie, and the Stalowa Wola steelworks.

Report on Kiszczak-Walesa Meeting

LD3108140888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] In Warsaw today there was a meeting between General Czeslaw Kiszczak and Lech Walesa. Taking part in the talks were Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski and Stanislaw Ciosek. The prerequisites for organizing a roundtable meeting and its procedure were discussed.

Talks Begin 'on Camera'

LD3108113588 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity, began his expected talk with Minister of the Interior Czeslaw Kiszczak today in Warsaw. On the state's side, Stanislaw Ciosek, PRON general secretary, took part. According to well-informed circles, the Catholic Church was represented by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the bishops' conference.

The talk is taking place on camera. Walesa and the church representative were picked up at the bishops' conference building by a Ministry of the Interior car. The militia blocked the exit so that Western journalists, who tried to follow the fast-disappearing Mercedes, were left behind.

Miodowicz Meets Krakow Steelworkers

LD3008135088 Warsaw PAP in English 1238 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Krakow, Aug. 30—The active of the Lenin steelworks in Nowa Huta and PUWP CC Political Bureau member, chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ), Alfred Miodowicz, have been discussing the outcome of the 8th PUWP CC Plenum today.

Speakers refer to the recent unrest in Poland caused by discontent at the state of the economy and the standard of living, stressing that the 8th plenum was a vital event as it sought sources of the crisis and not only temporary ways to overcome difficulties.

Further on Miodowicz in Krakow

LD3108010088 Warsaw PAP in English 2343 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Krakow, Aug. 30—A discussion held in the Krakow-based Lenin steel mill today with the participation of PUWP CC Political Bureau member and the chairman of OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) Alfred Miodowicz focused on the questions concerning the 8th PUWP CC Plenum and its decisions.

While speaking about the weekend session of the party forum, CC member managing director of the mill Eugeniusz Pustowka said that the plenum had not only analysed the causes of the current socio-economic crisis but also sought roads to overcome difficulties.

Bozena Szrdyga from the mill's administration office asked when the merry-go-round of posts would finish as she doubted that one and the same person could be fit for frequently very different posts.

"The development of our country is mainly impeded by bureaucracy. People do not believe that anything can change for the better in our lives if there are no thorough transformations and real changes," said Czeslaw Gadzdowicz from the cold-rolling mill.

Ludwik Wojcik from the steelmaking plant said that our socialist country which takes social care of some groups of its citizens divides some of welfare benefits in such a way as if it were throwing bones to dogs. In face of strike perils, managers were left to themselves. Economic failures will be later explained by the strikes and inefficiency of local managerial cadres, he said.

"All unrests in Poland have their source in the situation in work establishments. The situation in state-owned enterprises is the most difficult. I mean here the system of financing and remunerating the workers," Alfred Miodowicz said.

Said Miodowicz: "As everywhere in the world, the management of the mill should pay as much as it wants. If the management of the mill exceeded the limits of profitability, bank should shut off credit thus signalling the financial danger, informing about the pending bankruptcy. But in Poland, the state administration still sticks to old models and thinks that decisions on "tightening the screw" can be taken in Warsaw alone, as the best possible measure of all possible phenomena is there.

"If there is no real self-government i.e. if in the works the board of managers, workers self-governments and trade unions will not hold discussions and take real decisions concerning the lines of works development and principles of remunerating its workers then one will continue to earn best in all sorts of partnerships and the state-owned sector will remain a Cinderella.

"The fiasco of the second stage of economic reform consists in poor concept which was stated by the OPZZ in March last year. While the forwarded concept provided for the regular growth of prices and restrictions as to wages, a move which was meant to guarantee that goods would be on the shop shelves, trade unions said that most important is to deliver to the market larger amounts of commodities and this can only be reached through the motivating character of pays."

Alfred Miodowicz said that OPZZ Council would meet on Sept. 6 and while assessing the economic performance and the cost of living in the first six months, it will formulate its own motions on how to cure the economy. The stance will be put forth at the following Sejm meeting.

During the meeting, Pustowka said that among the crew there are voices calling to take up protests and anniversary actions and attempts to depreciate the attainments of the 8th PUWP CC Plenum. "I want to believe that common sense and the desire to find a wise way out of the situation has won in our firm so far and I want to thank both sides for it," Pustowka said.

Sejm Commission on Economy Convenes 31 Aug

Subcommittees Pre-Examine Report

LD3008211188 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—An extraordinary Sejm committee for monitoring the implementation of the economic reform will meet here tomorrow to review the government's report on the realization of special powers and authorizations vested in the Council of Ministers. The law of May 11, concerning these powers obligated the government to report on the matter to the Sejm at least every three months. The coming report will be the first one.

Today, four sub-committees of the extraordinary committee examined individual parts of the government report. On Wednesday, representatives of the sub-committees will present their conclusions.

Representatives of OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) and PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) have been invited to attend the committee's meeting. The committee will submit its report to the Sejm.

Examination of Council's Powers

LD3108094388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] The meeting of the Sejm Extraordinary Commission for control of the implementation of economic reform has been scheduled for now, 1100.

The Extraordinary Commission numbers several dozen deputies and is chaired by Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska. Today, the commission will consider the government report on the implementation of extraordinary powers and prerogatives for the Council of Ministers. The Law of 12 May relating to these powers obliges the government to present to parliament reports on this subject not less than once every 3 months. The current report is the first of these.

Yesterday, four subcommissions of the extraordinary commission analyzed particular parts of the government report. As we have reported, the government presented with that a report on fulfilling the tasks of the implementation program of the second stage of economic reform, from October last year to half-way through this year. Today, the representatives of all four subcommissions will present their conclusions in deputies' reports.

During the sitting of the commission a speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner is expected. Apart from the members of the extraordinary commission, also participating in the meeting are representatives of the government, the OPZZ, the PRON, and experts. The public opinion attaches great weight to the deliberations of the extraordinary commission. The (?replies) from the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which ended on Sunday, have also been presented for its use.

The deliberations of the commission have now started.

Messner Gives Address

LD3108121488 Warsaw PAP in English 1133 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31—The Sejm (parliament) Extraordinary Committee met today to consider a government report on its use of the special powers given to the government by the Sejm last May.

The meeting is attended by vice-speakers of the Sejm. The debate was opened by chairwoman of the committee Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska. After the preliminaries, she gave the floor to Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, who is attending the meeting along with Vice-Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski and other government members.

I have no intention to hide behind anyone's back, Messner said. As a prime minister designated by the parliament, I am to the Sejm's disposal. When speaking of the criticism of the government activities in implementing the reform, Messner stressed the necessity to separate what is real from what is caused by emotions.

The meeting is attended by guests invited by the Extraordinary Committee. Among them is NIK (Supreme Board of Control) President Tadeusz Hupalowski, representatives parliamentary floor groups, of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ with its vice-chairman Waclaw Martyniuk, and experts.

Politburo Meeting Reviews Sociopolitical Scene

LD3008234088 Warsaw PAP in English 2255 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—Meeting on the eve of the anniversary of the signing of the August, 1980, accords the PUWP CC Political Bureau here today stated that the then just protest of the working class and the resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress opened a new phase of the history of People's Poland. The PUWP, unwaveringly conducting the policy of national conciliation and socialist renewal strove and strives towards the realization of the justified postulates of the working people and combatting everything which hinders their realization. However, during the past years many envisaged goals were not achieved.

The Political Bureau evaluated the socio-political situation in Poland. The severe losses caused by strikes and the existence of certain strike centres creates a threat to the economy and state and public peace. It also hinders the possibilities of widening dialogue and the enriching of the planes of national agreement. The Political Bureau, hoping for positive changes of this situation, after listening to a report on the preparations of a "round table" meeting approved the activities of internal affairs minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, and deemed purposeful the continuation of the mission he was entrusted with.

The Political Bureau agreed that necessary is a particular review of the various infringements and deviations from the principles of justice, especially in work establishments. It was stressed that their causes and mechanisms must be uncovered, that those responsible must be pointed out and that ways of eliminating the irregularities, which generally do not stem from systemic solutions but distortions in everyday practice, must be indicated. The Political Bureau decided to devote one of its nearest meetings to the evaluation of the realization of the resolution of the 16th PUWP CC Plenum (known as the workers plenum) and conclusion from the 1983 workers conference.

The Bureau drew the government's attention to the need of intensifying the work—conducted jointly with the OPZZ—on the analysis of the costs of living. These matters will be the subject of a joint Political Bureau and OPZZ Executive Committees Secretariat meeting in September.

The participants advised the undertaking of concrete decisions aimed at increasing price and income discipline. They also discussed the assumptions of the plan of consolidating the national economy for the years 1989-1990.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the new schools year during which 250,000 more children will begin school than last year. Despite this the working conditions in schools will not deteriorate.

Work is continuing on the modernization of the education system. The concept will be presented by a committee of experts on national education still this year.

Baka Comments on Meeting

LD3008202088 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Interview with Wladyslaw Baka by unidentified correspondent on 30 August; place not given—recorded; Baka identified by screen caption]

[Text] [Correspondent] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has appraised the sociopolitical situation in the country and discussed some of the current economic tasks, especially those connected with supplying the market in the coming months and making further economic changes. The participants analyzed various aspects of complying in practice with the principles of social justice among workers, first and foremost among work crews. The debates are continuing and the full text of the communique will be broadcast later.

What was the main theme of today's Politburo meeting?

[Baka] On the whole we know what to do: The government's plans and the reform plans are full of all sorts of initiatives, but what is definitely going badly is the

implementation. A sort of theme slogan of the eighth plenum was: The reform's implementation must be given momentum. We wondered where the fault lay, what was causing the fact that things are not going as they should. It was decided that an important factor that was causing problems was the old philosophy of governing, one that manifests itself in the administrative apparatus in the following forms: Do not allow, protect yourself, and perhaps this will be dubious from the viewpoint of the interests of socialism—a sort of defense of these values. [sentence as heard]

As a result, many initiatives run aground in the office. A laconic answer: No. That is why it has been decided that it is essential for there to be individual and personal responsibility among office workers for their decisions. They should be responsible for giving reasons for the decisions they make. Let decisions have faces and names.

Another very important element that repeatedly surfaced during the Politburo debates was: Why is it that every few years, in a cycle, the subject of, well, social injustice in enterprises returns, that many very important workers' problems are not solved. Why do these people feel uncomfortable there? Why are their legitimate postulates not implemented? This is the general tenor of the postulates that have been submitted lately.

The meeting with the leadership planned in the near future should make it possible to look more deeply at this diagnosis of the state of affairs and to undertake systematic and speedy procedures to solve these problems.

Finally, the Politburo gave much thought to ways to fulfill the plenum's instruction to prepare a plan of consolidation. This would be a plan that, as is known, aims at uniting all forces—the economic, material, and cadre ones—to work on the most important cells in the economy, on the most important matter of improving living standards, on solving the housing problem, on restoring the economic equilibrium and, of course, on strengthening the currency.

[Correspondent] About this strengthening of the currency: I recall that last year we spoke about a program for bringing the zloty back to health. But so far one can see no results.

[Baka] There could not be any results since the implementation of this program was not undertaken. Another concept was implemented. This matter has now become very important and very current, and I am sure that, within the framework of the consolidation plan, the program to strengthen the currency will be a very important element.

[Correspondent] At the eighth plenum the government was criticized. Are there conclusions to be drawn from this as to the way the relation between party and government should take shape?

[Baka] Yes. I will try to illustrate this by using the present situation as an example. We need to elaborate this consolidation plan. So far, in keeping with the old style, things went as follows: The premier organized the team, representatives of the Central Committee made up the team, and together they elaborated on it, as if in a family circle. Then of course the Central Committee adopted it, supporting what had been worked out.

We have now adopted the following principle: Let the government prepare it. The Central Committee—with the help of its commission for economic policies, which will seek the cooperation of competent people who are passionately interested in these matters and who have original proposals for solving various matters—will probably put foward a different approach. Now, let us say, in 3 or 4 weeks, these assumptions will arise [word indistinct] here as well; there will be a clash and we will see which of the concepts will be the most attractive.

I believe this will enrich [word indistinct] the program itself. Second, it will mobilize administrative organs to make a greater effort so that what they propose will be better quality, since these organs will feel that someone else is also working on it and that their work will be easily ratified. [as heard]

[Correspondent] Thank you for the interview.

Party Activists, Officials on Strikes, Economy

Gdansk Party Activists' Statement

LD3108000888 Warsaw PAP in English
2303 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Gdansk, Aug. 30—A statement of the PUWP activists of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk has been announced after a meeting with the PUWP Central Committee member, Marian Truszkowski, following the 8th plenum. The statement reads:

"We express support for the directions of activities outlined in the contents of the 8th PUWP CC Plenum which pertain to the intensification of reforming the Polish economy, expanding the dialogue of all democratic forces, and preserving social peace. We call for peaceful solution to the current situation. Further continuation of the strike in our shipyard poses a real danger of the shipyard's economic existence. Thus, having the crews interest in mind, we appeal for the immediate end to the strike and enabling the normal work. We consider that only this will make it possible for us to implement the shipyard's restructuring programme, and create the climate for entering into the round-table dialogue proposed by the authorities."

Minister, Armed Forces Warn of Action

LD3008175988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Here is a statement by the minister of industry and the chief of general staff of the Polish Armed Forces:

Despite warnings, in some defense industry work enterprises strikes by parts of work forces are continuing. This threatens the security and defense capability interests of the state and constitutes an infringement on the alliance pledges [zobowiazania] under the Warsaw Pact.

In the case of the illegal strike action continuing, relevant actions will be taken, in accordance with the law.

Urban Weekly News Conference

LD3008164988 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 30 Aug 88

[By Leszek Kubiak, Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—The main topics touched upon by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at his weekly press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen included: the strikes in Poland, the Norwegian Friendship ship, pay raises for teachers, and the "Round Table."

Strikes in Poland [subhead]

At the outset of his press conference, Urban stated that people striked [as received] in Poland yesterday, which constitutes 0.18 percent of all the people employed in the state-run economy. This does not, however, mean that the strike action should be belittled, the minister added.

The strikers make it impossible for tens of thousands of people to work or hinder their work. In Gdansk they are deepening the economic ruin of the shipyard and aim against Poland's commercial commitments. The strike in the Szczecin port deals a blow to the important political and economic interests of Poland. It has a clearly harmful national meaning. It is forcing ships to sail to neighbouring ports in both German states. We are afraid that the "marginalization" of the Szczecin port could take on a lasting character, Urban said.

The strike in the Szczecin port is also a blow at the great good which the secure and quiet borders of postwar Poland constitute, which Stalowa Wola and the northern shipyard are part of. They strike against the defence of Poland and indirectly at Poland's credibility as an ally. Rigoristic steps are taken throughout the world in such situations. No one is and should not be surprised by this. Also in the context of Poland.

The April strikes and the current strikes were initiated and directed by a part of former leaders of Solidarnosc, Urban said.

Urban went on to say that the last plenum of the PUWP CC charted out broad frames of pluralism, a concept of the participation of constructive opposition in public life. It shapes new organizational frames for the political diversity of the development of democracy. People of various views, of a "Solidarnosc" related past, who wish to bear impact on the evolution of relations in Poland in line with their views, will find multi-farious and effective frames for participation in coining out Poland's future. The current strike action aims against this policy. The Polish economy cannot be an arena and victim of political struggle. We are proposing to reform and support the economy through the common effort of people of all convictions.

Norwegian Friendship Ship [subhead]

Asked whether Poland did not need the humanitarian assistance offered by the Norwegians, because the Norwegian friendship ship was directed to Swinoujscie instead of Gdansk, Urban explained that Poland was very grateful for this assistence which had been accepted. Hence, the goal of the voyage was reached, Urban said.

It is not our fault that the Gdansk port, to which the ship sailed for, is in a significant part on strike. The ship was therefore directed to a port not on strike where handling can be conducted in peace, Urban added.

It is also the sovereign right of every country to not respect even visas which it already issued if the situation is tense or there is a possibility that not all the passengers are arriving with humanitarian aims.

Pay Rises for Teachers [subhead]

Asked to comment on the fact that teachers are not satisfied by the wage rises, Urban stated that this group was not the only one which pushed for higher wages. It was decided to increase these raises by new sums which are to be presented. I hope that they will encounter understanding, the spokesman said.

Round Table [subhead]

A score of questions concerned the matter of the "round table" which Minister Kiszczak had proposed last Friday. Urban stated that Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak would preside over the round table talks. Lech Walesa yesterday issued a statement that he is ready to hold talks. We are ready to hold talks with everyone, Urban said.

One could expect that Lech Walesa will sit at the round table. These will be talks without pre-conditions on the basis of respect of the law. But not on the principle everything or nothing. An end to the strike by Lech Walesa and the shipyard in which he works would automatically signify that a round table meeting would be convened, Urban said adding that it was difficult to say at present who else could take part in these talks. Intermediaries play a useful role. Offers are flowing in,

for example Walesa's statement. There are others. It is necessary to agree on the composition of this table in some negotiational form. The OPZZ Trade Union alliance has a significant role to play in these talks about Poland's future, the spokesman said.

In reply to another question, Urban said that Lech Walesa's representativeness would depend on what he says. The round table envisages differences of opinion. A statement that pluralism is not envisaged is not precise. OPZZ's Alfred Miodowicz spoke about a form of pluralism—one trade union organization in one workyard. We do not foresee a change of stance but are seeking compromise concepts within limits in which compromise is possible, Urban pointed out.

Speaking about the goals of the round table, Urban said: We intend to search for a platform of agreement in favour of economic reforms and the political reforms associated with them. We intend to discuss various points of view and seek a consensus in favour of reforms. The concepts which the table (meeting) will work out can be of assistance in transforming the Consultative Council into a council of national agreement.

Urban also stated that Czeslaw Kiszczak and Jozef Czyrek spoke about the same round table even though "we have many such pieces of furniture at our disposal."

Asked whether he was an optimist or pessimist, Urban stated that he was neither because he did not know whether "the second side really strives for agreement."

Asked whether he envisaged the participation of the opposition in public life, Urban stated that the 7th and 8th plenums of the PUWP CC outlined changes in the state system, the composition of the Sejm, the creation of a second house of the Sejm and the setting up of a council of national agreement which could be the beginning of various concepts, the spokesman said.

Staszczak's and Szalajda's Statements [subhead]

Asked to explain the contradictions between the statements made by Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Staszczak who said that the cause of the strikes at the Rudna mine was the unfulfilment of the obligations which the management undertook, and the assessment of the government spokesman to the effect that "Solidarnosc" caused those strikes, Urban stated that such a contradiction did not exist. It stemmed from a presentation of an incomplete character of the statement of the government spokesman who thinks that Solidarnosc makes use of economic underpinnings to escalate political demands.

In reply to a question concerning the televised statement of Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda that the government bribed the miners in 1985 by increasing pay for work on non-working Saturdays, Urban stated that Vice Premier Szalajda deemed this statement as improper and apologized to the miners.

Urban Interviewed

PM3108083288 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 26 Aug 88 p 9

[Telephone interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Andrea Tarquini in Rome on 25 August]

[Text] Rome—"The party plenum will meet tomorrow [26 August] to consider the situation, then it will be the turn of the Sejm special commission. Changes in the government? I can neither confirm them nor rule them out: Certainly in the present situation legislators cannot be expected to show clemency to the executive. Be that as it may, we will not use force." "We want pluralism, but without Solidarity." This is Jaruzelski's recipe for defusing the Polish crisis, as expounded by Minister Jerzy Urban, the government's official spokesman. These are the answers given by Urban, whom we interviewed yesterday by telephone.

[Tarquini] Minister Urban, the official labor unions have threatened to join the strikes if the government does not introduce reforms and if it rejects the workers' demands. How do you assess this stance—unprecedented in a socialist country?

[Urban] We consider it a very dangerous challenge to the government. This is why we will be engaging in talks with the official labor unions on all three of the strikers' demands. In any case the party plenum will issue a statement on this and the entire situation.

[Tarquini] Is there a possibility of changes in the leadership?

[Urban] I cannot say anything about this.

[Tarquini] The Politburo communique issued Tuesday mentions a dialogue for a national understanding against the economic crisis, and in Gdansk even Lech Walesa is pressing for negotiations. Why, then, has the dialogue not started?

[Urban] We will put forward our proposals for a dialogue at the end of this week. We believe that at the moment the conditions for starting a dialogue are lacking: You cannot negotiate under the threat of a strike.

[Tarquini] You believe that for negotiations to take place there must be a return to social peace, but will police intervention not suffice to break the strikes?

[Urban] No, we do not want to use force. In many striking factories talks are under way—generally between strikers and factory management. Interior Minister General Kiszczak has said that we will use different means: It all depends on the circumstances.

[Tarquini] So is the crisis not such as to force you to have recourse to the security forces?

[Urban] Some strikes have already finished. True, other agitations are beginning here and there and it is not entirely clear where the situation is moving. However, we believe that the tide of strikes is losing its impetus.

[Tarquini] In its communique Tuesday the Politburo expressed the hope that the Church will perform an increasing role in the country's life. Is this a request for mediation?

[Urban] I would say it is something more general. First, it is an acknowledgment of what we could call the Church's "tonifying" role in Poland—a fuller acknowledgment of its positive role in public life. This assertion also signifies that we are aware of the need for thorough changes in the organization of society and the management of public affairs. In fact we are drafting a proposal for rebuilding relations between the state and society—a proposal that is intended to reflect the various tendencies that have emerged within society and the debate within the party. We believe, however, that this grand reform can only be achieved with the restoration of social peace, and the strikers will relinquish their unrealistic demands [sentence as published].

[Tarquini] These "unrealistic" demands include recognition of Solidarity. Why do you still refuse it?

[Urban] In general terms, we envisage a reform of relations between government and society that excludes Solidarity's return to legality. This is because, as we believe the current strikes confirm, Solidarity has not stopped initiating agitation, exploiting it to attain its political ends, even at the cost of driving the country's economy to bankruptcy. In 1980-81 too the Solidarity leaders said they wanted social peace but then fostered strikes everywhere.

[Tarquini] Do you not believe, however, that a compromise with the opposition is nevertheless essential to Poland's governability?

[Urban] We are ready to engage in talks with those who want national understanding, who are willing to find compromises for the country's sake, and who are not aiming to create crisis situations for their own political ends—as the Solidarity leaders are. Obviously an improvement of the economic situation is also indispensable. Otherwise the dissatisfaction will not diminish and any understandings will remain on paper and be ignored by society.

[Tarquini] What will be the new limits of Polish "socialist pluralism"?

[Urban] The groups that you in the West call "opposition" groups are very varied, so it is difficult to draw distinctions. The limits are respect for the system's socialist character, the principle whereby there can be only one labor union organization in each factory, and the party's leading role. However, we are working on a new law on associations to extend the basis of consensus. To this end we will have to amend the Constitution.

[Tarquini] Will Solidarity's traditional leaders or the new generation of labor unionists leading the strikes not be able to organize themselves into an association?

[Urban] I repeat: Solidarity's traditional leaders are trying to assume the leadership of the strikes to exacerbate the crisis for the own political ends. For this purpose they are traveling the length and breadth of the country. This is why we rule out Solidarity's legalization: They seem to us unwilling to compromise. As for the new generation of labor unionists, they are very young, did not experience the 1981 crisis, and do not remember the grave difficulties that the country experienced because of Solidarity.

[Tarquini] Nevertheless you have had contacts with the opposition in recent months. Why did they fail?

[Urban] I would not say that they failed. Contacts with some people were suspended, while with other representatives of society they are still in progress. We have not engaged in contacts with oppositionists who are trying to cause strikes because we believe that the principle of nonuse of force must be honored by both sides.

[Tarquini] Do you not believe that the current confrontation in Poland will have repercussions in all the other socialist countries?

[Urban] Of course, while we are tackling this situation most of the socialist countries are experiencing various domestic difficulties. Polish events are undoubtedly followed anxiously by our friends, but they do not seem to me to be causing them any particular difficulties.

[Tarquini] Kremlin spokesman Gerasimov admitted a few days ago that the USSR regards the Polish crisis is something that concerns the USSR, since the events are occurring in an allied country, but added that he did not want to issue any political assessments in this regard. What is your opinion of this stance?

[Urban] It is the only correct stance that the Soviet authorities could adopt, within respect for our friendship and for both countries' independence.

[Tarquini] What do you expect from the imminent meeting of the Sejm special commission on the social crisis?

[Urban] The meeting, which will probably follow the plenum, must assess the government's performance. In view of the present situation it is to be expected that the executive's performance will not be judged very leniently. [Urban ends]

This was how Urban ended the interview, thus indirectly confirming that a few heads are about to roll—perhaps even those of Prime Minister Messner or his deputies.

Barcikowski on 'Conflict Situation'

LD3108085188 Warsaw PAP in English 0735 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—You were the one who in August 1980 placed your signature in the name of the government under the protocol on the end of the talks with the independent strike committee in Szczecin. How do you evaluate the eight years which passed since then and what is currently happening, PAP and Polish radio reporters asked deputy president of the Council of State, Kazimierz Barcikowski.

"First of all I must say that there is something depressing in the fact that we have found ourselves once again in a new phase of a conflict situation and we once again have strikes on the coast. Of course in these strikes their instigators make use of the claim that the Szczecin accords were realized in full. In my view this is totally untrue.

"At the same time one receives the impression as if there existed an attempt of repeating all those experiences, the same scenario. In exactly the same current which threatened public order, the state order. [sentence as received]

"Observe—I spoke about this on the day ending the strikes in Szczecin—that here we stand before a great chance of arranging national matters on a wiser base, on wiser principles, with the involvement of wider social forces for progress and development.

"If the development of the situation were to turn into anarchy, if it were to be a 'repetition' of what took place in 1981 then we would of course have to state once again that the chance has been wasted, that we will once again have to go through the same historical lesson.

"Some people, in my opinion, underestimate the wisdom of the nation, they gamble on what we call society's naivety. Nobody in Poland can be happy with the forecast of a repetition of the dramatic situations.

"I primarily imagine how very dramatic is the situation of the strikers, of the enterprises which were hit by strikes. It is easy to imagine how dramatic the divisions are among the crews, how much tension there is. The idea is that a work establishment should not be the site of political disputes but a place of work.

"If we have to deal with such excesses when a small part of the workforce blocks the possibility of work for the vast majority then this is a very disquieting state which fills everybody with concern. It should fill with concern, first and foremost, those who are directly involved. They must draw conclusions from this.

"We want to help. Such is the sense of General Kiszczak's offer of sitting down at a round table to talk. I believe that this will happen, I believe that solutions appropriate for 1988 will be found. May they be more permanent and luckier than those which we found in 1980.

"I am neither over optimistic nor over pessimistic. I try to be a realist. I hold the opinion that the only sensible way is looking for agreements. At the same time nobody expects that these agreements should be all-encompassing. The idea is to agree on the most important issues—on others we can differ—but observing that what is absolutely common and jointly agreed. This is the sense of every agreement."

Barcikowski Interviewed on Radio

LD3008210888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1700 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, by unidentified correspondent: date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Chairman, there are those who say that the current events in Szczecin give witness to the fact that in the 8 years since August 1980 nothing has changed in the country, that these 8 years have unfortunately been lost. And I would like to ask you, you who 8 years ago signed the Szczecin accords, how you evaluate these 8 years and the current situation?

[Barcikowski] Above all, there is something disheartening in this, that precisely after 8 years we are as if in a new phase of a conflict situation. We again have strikes on the coast. Of course, these strike organizers or animators state that it is necessary to strike, as the Szczecin accords were not respected or were not implemented. This is, in my conviction, a very erroneous conclusion drawn from the very varied current situation.

The year 1980 gave reason for deep changes, changes in society's life, sociopolitical life, and economic management, as well as in the social climate. The process of the democratization of our state which started then is continuously progressing, though not through any fault of our own. After all, martial law had to be introduced, and it could similarly have seemed that the introduction of martial law excluded any possibilities of democratic changes. After all, this constituted the application of very severe methods.

If then we ask what has changed in this time, then simultaneously we must ask ourselves why did these extraordinary methods have to be applied? This question is all the more germane as, somehow, one gets the impression that there is some kind of attempt to repeat all these experiences (?by) precisely the process that was threatening to the social order, the state order. And here it is necessary to say what we once said: there cannot be a return to the situation before 1980—and this statement

is also documented in other activities. This then necessitates the second part of this saying: There is no return to the 1981 situation, when there was deepening the [word indistinct] of life in the state [as heard]. If I was to state my view on these matters, then I would say: We have spoken enough about this. I, in any case, also said in the speech ending the Szczecin strike, that we are facing a great opportunity to put national affairs on a more sensible basis, on more sensible principles. [passage indistinct]

Malinkowski Defends Policy

LD3008223488 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 30—In his short interview for the TV prime time news bulletin today, Jerzy Malkowski, the government spokesman for the realization of the economic reform summed up the hitherto moves of the government aimed to materialize the economic reform. He also elaborated on the motives which guided the government when it decided not to use its special powers embodied in the law which authorized it to freeze wages and prices.

Malkowski said among other things: "Arresting the prices might be greeted by society with interest but to a certain moment. Don't forget that the freezing of prices means the freezing of interest to sell. Some might refrain from supplying the market till defreezing."

Sadowski Interviewed on Economic Reform

LD3008135188 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 0810 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Interview with Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, chairman of the Planning Commission, by unidentified announcer—date and place not specified—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Welcome! Today's program is the 50th in the "Economic Reform" series. The guest in our first program was Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, chairman of the Planning Commission and chairman of the Council of Ministers committee for matters pertaining to the implementation of economic reform. Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski is also the guest in our program today.

Mr Premier, several months have gone by. At that time we were talking about the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform. However, at the end of these several months the implementation of the program of the second stage of the reform has, how shall I put it, not gained social acceptance. I would like to ask you the main reasons for this.

[Sadowski] The answer is not simple. We are meeting in a difficult situation today. The prices and incomes operation which we were carrying out at the beginning of the year as a very important constituent part of this program of the second stage has had no success and to all intents and purposes this is the main matter today—the main, difficult, and dangerous matter because, of course, we would be talking in quite different terms if this exercise had succeeded.

Naturally, various accusations are made in this situation—it is always natural that faults are sought and naturally no doubt there are some faults since things have turned out this way. But the thing is that it is not an easy matter to describe these faults in one brief sentence or in several sentences because, this time round, many factors have contributed to this course of events.

The main thing to be remembered is that despite this wavering of public opinion, which is influenced exclusively by the market situation and which is quite understandable—despite all this, this occurrence does not in any way undermine the reform program which is being implemented in all sectors and which will continue to be implemented because this is what is important.

We have not managed to achieve success on this point and this complicates matters, of course, but it does not, how shall I put it, dismantle the program. Why? Well, because the essence of this prices and incomes operation which no one can remember today under the influence of these emotions was that a prices hike—not the unleashing of inflation but the carrying out of a big prices increase—was to be carried out over 1 year, over one short period in order to put a brake on this inflation. This was the essence. But, as Polish society should remember, we originally proposed in the referendum a much sharper increase and a much more consistent increase than was made. This program was, I would say, cleaner. Indeed, it did get mass support in the referendum but, however, there was also a considerable number—almost 12 million people voted in support of it—who voted against, almost 5 million. In view of this, in summing up these results, the Sejm acknowledged that because of such a considerable number of votes against it would be necessary to make this program less harsh.

There was much discussion about this at the time. This program was made less harsh but the consequences were unfavorable right from the word go for the state budget, for instance, which was very heavily burdened by expenditure of a subsidy type. And to be quite honest this was already the beginning of this lack of success. But nevertheless and despite this, the attempt was made because, from the point of view of the implementation of the economic reform, we had to decide to risk to some extent going ahead with the process of adapting the prices structure to the real requirements of the economy.

Many people who are demanding all sorts of speeding up operations so that the economy is restructured more quickly—and this yearning for the whole program in general to be implemented more quickly is fully justified, that inefficient enterprises be closed down, and so on—many people cannot remember that the achievement of a realistic prices structure corresponding to the real social

costs of production and to the relationships between them is the main condition for the truly rapid and consistent implementation of the whole program.

We told ourselves at the time, when we modified the provisions of the prices and incomes policy at the start, that we must in view of this make up for this in other sectors. Of course, we were banking on the fact that this modified operation would not produce such unfavorable consequences as it did but, as I have already said, a certain amount of risk was taken. However, it turned out that this risk ended in failure—in what sector? Well, it ended in failure in the sector of pressure for an increase in incomes, on an increase in monetary incomes. It turned out that this pressure was considerably greater. And perhaps it was here that there was a mistake in anticipation, a forecasting mistake. There was hope that after the referendum, which nevertheless demonstrated the public's far-reaching understanding for the cause, there would not be such great pressure to raise these subsidy and protective activities and so on. Quite simply, there was too much of this. In addition, this does not apply only to prices, after all, not only in the material sphere, in the budgetary sphere. It also applies to farmers' incomes. After all, purchasing prices have far outstripped the prices of foodstuffs as a result. And this is an extremely unfortunate course of events. But, in a sense, this is a force beyond our control because, well, we also have to take care of those motivating aspects for production.

So this is what this situation looks like today. But it does not mean that we are surrendering. After all, all the other elements of the program are being implemented very consistently. It is true that one hears complaints that these are only some sort of legislative activities and so on. But, again, these complaints are based on a misunderstanding. The reform—no, not the reform but the program of the second stage—as we can well remember was planned for 3 years, 3 difficult years. And it was emphasized right from the very beginning that these were meant to be difficult years and the most difficult one of them all was, according to all the assumptions, to be the present year of 1988. And it is, indeed, a difficult one. It has turned out to be more difficult than we envisaged but this is no surprise. And in view of this, particularly in view of the fact that the government has also been given these special powers, this indeed does help to influence certain sectors. [sentence as heard] But, of course, we have difficult conditions in which we are doing all this. And this is precisely why this matter is so difficult and requires certain sacrifices. Well, this process is taking place.

Now, let's take the legislative one [as heard]. In the initial period, legislation has the same meaning as the construction of a design for a structure, and the beginning of the implementation is the construction of the foundations of a building. One must always start with this. So far, we only have these months behind us of implementing this program which is taking place according to a certain schedule. Thus, one cannot expect that these moves will produce huge effects already in the shape of an increase in supply. This means that if there were not all these secondary events, this increase in supply would be better because, apart from legislative activities, we have after all lots of favorable phenomena from the point of view of the program. Such as, for instance, the creation of a considerable number of new enterprises. For example, we already have 500 innovatory units ready for introduction which are the promoters of technical progress. A whole host of various kinds of mixed companies of one sort or another are coming into being. They are not all of real use because many of them have become established in the trade network and not in production, but there are many which are active in production and are doing it very well. There are always certain deformations. Not everything can operate smoothly.

We have opened up a broad economy based on the agency shop system. In these agency shops I think virtually anything can be done. [words indistinct] it is developing but it always takes some time before it really gets going. The current situation really does not help this along but we shall be dampening down this inflation in accordance with previous assumptions. I mean that the assumption of our plan for the coming years is the reducing of the inflationary process by at least one-half. There are still variations to this but the plan is to cut it by at least one-half compared with the present year—including consequences that have been carried over from the past. But in 1 year, in other words from 1 January, the movement in prices which people really can feel clearly will still be there and will be going upward—but it will not be a big leap. We do not plan to carry out another such big leap. So this is how this matter looks.

In other words, I wish to say that these 3 years will not stop being difficult but I hope that nevertheless they will become gradually easier and that we shall be reaching this firm ground in accordance with what has been predicted. There is no reason whatsoever at present to abandon the long-term future we have mapped out for ourselves despite this complication. The current activities for improving the market situation have been undertaken and continue to be undertaken. Thus, to all intents and purposes all the conditions are there for us to expect an improvement in supply in the near future. But I would like to stress one more thing—and the public should understand this, too: Namely, that in a period when there is the mass purchasing of goods based both on the rapid increase in current monetary income and also, in addition, on the mobilization of monetary savings, in other words monetary resources, no economy can cope with this. When market panic arises—there have been days when something like this has been shaping up and people have started buying sugar, flour, macaroni, and other such things in bulk—. will not cope if only for technical reasons because not enough is delivered even though the goods are there, and the goods

are there and will be there, because we do not have a basic imbalance. But, fortunately, this panic has already subsided and in view of this one can expect that it will start to stabilize.

But in turn the strikes have no doubt undermined certain sectors, at least. The matter of coal, which is a fundamental one for the Polish economy, really does not make things easier but makes them more difficult for the future. However, as I have said, we are not abandoning the program of the second stage of the reform by a single iota. We are implementing it, and will continue to implement it consistently. And after the resolutions of yesterday's plenum we have received political confirmation in the very important aspect of the cooperation between economic reforms and reforms of the political system.

[Announcer] Mr Premier, there is to be a session of the extraordinary commission on Wednesday. Will you be presenting this stance to the deputies, too?

[Sadowski] Exactly the same, except that I shall be able to develop it further.

[Announcer] Thank you for the interview.

23 Aug Politburo Session Reviewed

AU3108080588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 88 pp 1, 3

[Czeslaw Rowinski commentary: "Following the Politburo Session—Diagnoses and Conclusions Posed by the Seventh Plenum Are in Force—It Is Necessary To Speed Up Their Implementation"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Politburo examined our sociopolitical and economic situation. For over a week now our country has found itself in a dangerous situation. The mass media continue to present in candid and extensive detail the course of the illegal strikes in a diminishing number of mines and other plants. Aside from economic demands, which are often correct and urgent, strikers have underlined their political demands. The primary demand is for the legalization of Solidarity. This is the main political goal of those activists of the antisocialist opposition who are behind strikes. The laws continue to be broken and elementary principles of work safety and of solicitude for national property continue to be ignored. Groups of leaders continue to exert moral and, at times, physical terror in order to force work forces into submission. An element of force has been introduced into our social and political life, but the government is not responsible for this introduction. [passage omitted]

The events in our country are bound to influence the changes taking place within the entire political formation of socialism. We are often pioneers in these changes. This appraisal is obvious for us as well as for our internal and foreign political adversaries, for the forces of political conservatism, and for social reactionaries. We have acquired much experience, but we are still unable to ultimately repel disadvantageous domestic economic and political phenomena that make our country's situation difficult.

Our new, classbound trade union movement has passed its practical test with flying colors, has embraced very large segments of workers, and continues to act frequently and resolutely in the interest of the working people and their individual groups. This trade union movement has always been open to everyone, and all workers who are still outside it have every right to join and develop it in line with their class and worker long-range and not only temporary interests. [passage omitted]

The present strikes show how disadvantageous trade union rivalry can be in trying to improve the work forces' material situation at the cost of national interests. But the struggle to improve the material conditions by refusing to work is a strange paradox multiplied by the number of striking plants. [passage omitted]

Workers Continue To Strike at 'July Manifesto'

Director Appeals for Talks

LD3008185888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] A telephone report from Andrzej Ochotek on the situation in the 'July Manifesto' mine:

[Ochotek] Barely around 80 mine workers are taking part in the continuous strike. The rest of the workforce is constantly declaring its readiness to work. The strike is being extended by people not associated with the mine, such as Tadeusz Jedynak [Solidarity leader from Upper Silesia], Bogdan Lis [former free trade union activist from Gdansk; Solidarity figure], Jan Litynski [former editor of illegal workers' paper in 1970s; Solidarity intelllectual], Danuta Skorenko, Andrzej Gorny [Solidarity leader from Upper Silesia] and others, who wish to play out their political interests.

The talks on intramine topics undertaken by the mine director are being constantly blocked by this group of people. There is in train a clear game to put things off. The mine director, Karol Grzywa, has appealed for the miners. We read therein, inter alia: The shut-down of our mine has now gone on beyond all measure. My many attempts to reach an understanding with the representatives of part of the striking workforce have so far remained without result. I see the main cause of this in the controversial stand being taken by the so-called advisers, who are illegally staying on the mine's grounds and manipulating you in a cynical way. Remember that the strike will end one day—they will leave, and we will remain here. No one will solve for us the problems which you set out in your postulates. I appeal again to your

common sense, to your attachment of your mine. Notice this (?balance)—this is your mine and not theirs. Let us once again try to come to an understanding. We reject their confrontational stance. Take the matters of your mine into your own hand. My hand is and will remain extended to you, said Karol Grzywa, the director of the 'July Manifesto' mine.

[Announcer] It was with this appeal that the mine director turned to the miners this morning. Jan Szlachta, the director general of the Coal Community [Wspolnota Wegla Kamiennego]; also appealed for talks and the solution of the miners problems at the 'July Manifesto' mine. He invited representatives of the striking part of the workforce to the Jastrzebie and Rybnik Coal Guild headquarters for 1700 GMT to discuss the possibility of ending the strike.

[Unidentified speaker] (Speaking of) our proposals, the strikers delivered a statement to mine director Karol Grzywa.

[Second unidentified speaker] Unfortunately this time, no. Tadeusz Jedynak, who is not a member of our workforce, but is one of the advisers, gave me the reply to the proposal of the director general of the Coal Community and the main director of the Coal Guild. From this one can see what is decisive in the mine. In addition, this reply reads: No. They want to talk, but with the participation of advisers and with many introductory conditions, including political ones. Thus, it is possible to see what this is about.

'July Manifesto' Director Interviewed

LD3008221488 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The 'July Manifesto' mine strike is in its 16th day. There are no major changes in the situation. The strikers are occupying the mine's grounds, making it impossible to set the mine in motion again,

[Begin recording] [Karol Grzywa, mine's director—identified by caption] The worst of it is that there is no one I can get in touch with. This morning I received the news that the enterprise strike committee had dissolved itself and that the strike was being led by the Temporary Commission of the NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarnosc. This is a creature of which little is known. Yesterday there were three rounds of talks which, in fact, brought no result. They are only held so that well-known manipulators such as Tadeusz Jedynak, Jan Litynski, Andrze Gorny, and Danuta Skorenko can continue to drag out this endless strike and create for these few people—for there are very few from my work-crews, there are perhaps 50 or 60 people, the rest are those who have already lost their game, they are from other mines—[changes thought] they can here in case they could win something for themselves here. [end recording]

'July Manifesto' Director Urges Talks

LD3008163288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] At 1430 the director of the 'July Manifesto' mine conveyed the following announcement to the strikers:

The attempts, which I have made several times, to reach agreement with representatives of the striking workforce have so far remained without effect. I see the main reason for this in the confrontation-seeking attitude of the politicos [politykierzy] who are staying in the mine grounds. Miners, remember one thing: Nobody will solve the mine's problems, which you have emphasized in your demands, for you. Let us try once again to reach an agreement. Take the mine into your own hands.

Miners Union Official on Pay, Work

LD3008214688 Warsaw PAP in English 1949 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 30—The wave of strikes is subsiding and only part of the crew of the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto] colliery is still on strike. What conclusions remain for miners after this wave is a question put by PAP reporter to Vice-Chairman of the Federation of the Miners' Unions Stefan Piwonski who said this, excerpts:

"We have already managed to settle many postulates forwarded by the strikers that were not in the competences of the mines' managers. The first group of postulates is made up of motions and postulates dealt with during the debates and in resolutions of the first congress of our federation that we want to analyze at the nearest trade union conference of about 780 delegates. It will be held here October 28. We particularly want to pilot economic demands forwarded during strikes. For us it is not important which part of the crew forwarded them but the fact that they could become the cause of strikes.

"The Federation already solved some of these postulates. It was possible to maintain miners' wages in a definite proportion to wages in industry. Analyses show that this ratio amounts to 1.7 to 1. The retroactive 'de-freezing' of the miners' charter will take place from August 1, which will give a definite (50 per cent) rise in the sum in virtue of this charter. All this will ensure the maintaining of the wage preferences in mining as compared with industry.

"We are getting ready for the global solving of the wage questions in mining. We think that work on Saturdays cannot stem from economic compulsion. We want to achieve a situation when a miner would feel attached to a coal mine by good wages earned on weekdays.

"Organizational forms of the trade union movement have to be broadened and supplemented. The existing model should be strengthened towards greater independence of factory trade union organizations. The federation can play the role of a representative.

"We must continue to upgrade organizational forms. The autonomy of factory organizations cannot be limited by the federations and next the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions cannot limit the autonomy of the federations. However, we come out for cooperation.

"Performance of factory trade union organizations cannot be appraised by executive authorities of the factory's PUWP committee but this should be done, for instance, by party members who are members of trade unions. We approved of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the latest PUWP CC Plenum. We adopted a stand that one trade union can operate in an enterprise as only such a model guarantees the strength and effectiveness of action, not leading to the division of crews. "We are against overstaffing in administration. This applies to coal guilds that should be replaced by regional coordinating structures where such a numerous staff of people would be unnecessary. We proposed to immediately close down the Lublin guild. Such a proposal was made by the factory trade union organization at the 'Bogdanka' coal mine, as it turned out that the guild managed only one coal mine," Stefan Piwonski said.

Losses From Mine Strikes

LD3008203188 Warsaw PAP in English 1959 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 30—The situation in those mines where part of the crews were recently on strike, is slowly returning to normal. However, the achievement of the planned output is not easy. The miners must work in safe conditions whereas these have deteriorated due to the stoppages in the mines.

In the "Trzydziestolecie PRL" [30 Years of the Polish People's Republic] mine in Jastrzebie work was completed on the construction of four fire walls which cut off the area of the mine threatened by fire from the remainder of the colliery. This part of the mine will be sealed for the nearest several months which means a daily loss of 1-1.2 thousands tons of coal. It is forecast that the output from the remainder of the longwalls will return to normal still this week.

As a result of the illegal strike 120 thousand tons of coal worth 1.5 billion zlotys were not extracted in the mine.

In the "Jastrzebie" colliery the normal output level will be achieved towards the end of the week. The losses from the illegal strike total approximately 80 thousand tons of coal. In the "Moszczenica" mine the normal production level will also be achieved at the end of the week. The continuing standstill of the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto] colliery signifies a daily loss of 12,200 tons of coal.

The overall balance of losses caused by the strikes until August 30th exceeded 776 thousand tons of coal worth 9.9 billion zlotys. Foreign contractors did not receive 258.4 thousand tons of coal worth 12.9 million dollars from these mines.

'No Significant Changes' in Gdansk Strikes

Shipyard, Port Strikes Continue

LD3008120788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] We now link up with Olgierd Pawlowski, in Gdansk.

Today has brought no significant changes in the three Gdansk shipyards, and the two sectors—the first and fourth—of Gdansk port. At the moment a meeting is in progress between Marian Truszkowski, Party Central Committee member and a worker at the Gdansk Lenin shipyard, and the economic activ and representatives of the workplace committee of the Gdansk repair yard.

The party aktiv of the Gdansk Lenin shipyard has published its position in a statement, which reads:

We express support for the directions and activities delineated in the contents of the eighth party Central Committee plenum referring to the acceleration of the reform of our economy, the deepening of dialogue between all democratic forces, and the preservation of social peace. The prolongation of strikes in our enterprise creates a real threat to the economic existence of the shipyard.

In the interests of the good of the workforce, we appeal for an immediate end to the strike and the commencement of normal work. We think that this will enable us to implement the shipyard's restructuring program and create a climate for the roundtable dialogue proposed by the authorities.

Strikers Limit Access To Shipyard

LD3108090588 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 31 Aug 88

[From the "Baltic Studio" program]

[Text] Despite yesterday's attempts by the management of enterprises still on strike in Gdansk to persuade the strikers to interrupt their strike and resume work—primarily because of the economic situation of these enterprises, and thus the work forces—unfortunately the strike continues. No arguments got through to the strikers of the Lenin shipyard, the Northern shipyard, the Gdansk repair shipyard, or the two zones of the Gdansk port. The night brought no changes.

This morning, one of the strike leaders in the Gdansk shipyard, Mr Szablewski, passed to the shipyard management the information that as of today the strikers will

allow no one apart from the maintenance services of the shipyard into the enterprise unless he leaves his pass in the hands of the strike committee. Thus, the strikers make impossible the undertaking of work in the Gdansk Lenin shipyard for those who want to work.

Worker Unrest at Szczecin Port, Depot Continues

Port Facing Bankruptcy

LD3008151388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The 12th day of the strike has begun. Slowly, we are beginning to stop counting the losses caused by the inactive wharves since we already know that they cannot be made up. A more important matter now is the threat of bankrupcy of the enormous port organization. A few more days and we will have to pay money for the cranes standing inactive and for the empty wharves. The question, however, arises: Is it not (word indistinct)? The self-financing enterprise will probably be forced to put itself up for auction and, because of the actions of a handful, the several-thousand strong workforce will be deprived of a place of work, all those who would like to work normally and peacefully. Despite these obvious truths, the strikers continue to take an uncompromising stance and occupy the gate of Szczecin port.

A similar stance is represented by the striking part of the workforce of the Szczecin Voivodship Municipal Transport Enterprise [WPKM] bus depot in Dabie. Here, however, the extent of social costs incurred as a result of the work stoppage must be counted in a completely different way. They are counted by individual inhabitants of the city, who, despite many efforts made by the working part of the WPKM workforce, arriving late for work.

The next piece of information may sound optimistic. By decision of the independent, self-governing trade union of workers [NSZZ] of the WPKM, talks concerning the vital economic and organizational interests of the workers and the entire WPKM in Szczecin began this morning, with the participation of management, the Worker's Council, and representative of the working workforce. At the time of this report, the talks are still in progress. I will inform you of their results in the evening edition of the news bulletin.

Director Gives Back-to-Work Deadline

LD3008164388 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpt] The Szczecin situation is unchanged, the strikers are still not working. The director of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex has made the following announcement to all those port workers who expressed readiness to work:

I herewith inform the work force at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex that beginning 30 August [as heard] at 1400 I call on the Szczecin port work force to start work. I call on all employees who work shifts to report for work on their shifts at 1400 on 30 August. [passage omitted]

Port Strike Talks Break Down

LD3008154788 Warsaw PAP in English 1524 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug 30—At 13.00 hrs today representatives of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port management resumed talks with illegal strikers at the Szczecin port. The talks were held against the background of the aggravating situation of the port whose estimated losses reach some 1.5 billion zlotys.

The negotiations lasted only 40 minutes. Despite the fact that new reloading orders stopped to come and that the port lost customers preferring Rostock or Hamburg to it, representatives of strikers decided to break talks and were not specific about a possible return to work.

Investigations into 'Illegal' Strikes

LD3008174188 Warsaw PAP in English 1641 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 30—Investigations are under way in the district prosecutor's offices in Szczecin and the neighbouring town of Police into the cases of illegal strikes in the Szczecin port and the depots of the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise.

About 40 people have already been questioned. Their accounts made it possible to recreate the course of the strike action as well as to determine the people who initiated and next headed the strikes.

Much attention is being devoted the documenting the losses which the national economy has suffered as a result of the illegal strikes.

Three people suspected of directing strikes were questioned so far. No preventive measures in the form of temporary arrest were used in relation to them.

It is worthwhile stressing that in connection with the press communique of August 30, 1988 issued by the district prosecutor's office about full guarantees of legal immunity for people who although on strike, are not however directing it. The prosecutors received over 10 telephones from people from Szczecin who expressed full support for such a stance. Those who phoned in thought that people who are directing the strikes should be dealt with differently.

Port, Depot Strikes Continue

LD3108091188 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 31 Aug 88

[From the "Baltic Studio" program]

[Text] The strikes in the Szczecin port and the bus depot at Szczecin-Dabie are still continuing. Yesterday morning, the director of the port called on the workers employed on a shift system to report for work on their shifts. In turn, the strike committee issued a communique in the late evening in which we read that there will not be admitted onto the terrain of the port persons who could disturb the calm course of protest so far.

Workers Continue To Strike at 'Stalowa Wola'

Crew Divided Over Strike

LD3008224888 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Tarnobrzeg, Aug. 30—In the "Stalowa Wola" metallurgical plant part of the crew—approximately 1,100 people, are continuing striking. The strikers use various methods to draw further employees into the strike. They bar workers and technical staff from their workposts, block gates and entrances, hinder those who continue working. There has been a visible polarization of attitudes among the crew on the continuation of the strike. For example the crew of the gearbox department which wanted to start work today had to force their way through a group of strikers to get to their workposts.

Apart from the spheroidal iron foundry and one department of the drawing mill the remaining departments of the steelmill are working. Work was resumed in one of the repair departments (No. 3). In the mechanical plant departments discussions are continuing among the workers on the sense of carrying on with the strike.

Apart from the occupied departments the remaining departments of the mechanical plant are working. In all, about 8.5 thousand people started work on the first shift in the "Stalowa Wola" works while about 2.5 thousand could not begin work because of various hindrances from the strikers.

On August 29th a telex from Poland's Episcopate to the leadership of the strikers was sent to the plant containing information that talks are continuing on a "round table" meeting. On Tuesday, Jacek Ambroziak, a lawyer from the Episcopate's secretariat arrived at the plant to elaborate on the matter. He met with representatives of the striking group. The meeting was also attended by a representative of the plant's management.

The Episcopate's emmissary drew attention to the fact that "Stalowa Wola" plant is a defence industry enterprise thus its legal situation as far as the strike is concerned is different than that of other enterprises and that the results of the stoppage of production will have a negative influence not only on the situation in Poland. He also said that the decision on ending the strike in the light of these determinants belongs to the leaders of the strike. The plant's crew, including the strikers, were acquainted with this information through the plant's radio relay centre.

Strike Continues

LD3108110988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Excerpt] The illegal strike by part of the workforce at the Stalowa Wola steelworks is continuing. This morning, about 12,000 workers presented themselves for work on the first shift. Of this number, 8,000 started work but the remainder were not allowed to go to their places of work by the strikers. In this situation, they were forced to go home.

Reports from Stalowa Wola speak of increased activity by the strikers seeking to take over successive production units and to drag more workers into the strike. The occupiers are blocking roads and the gates of production departments. Between them and the people seeking to undertake work there are arguments and scuffles in front of the entrance gates to the departments. Gate No 3 is still occupied and last night groups of strikers tried to take control of Gate No 8, but this attempt was not successful.

Despite the strikers' awareness of the special legal regulation concerning to the plant resulting from its status as a defense industry enterprise, there is a lack of any kind of reaction on their part. Neither was there any positive effect from the appeal of the Workers' Council for a change in the form of protest from an occupation strike to a strike alert and the undertaking of work. There is some unease on the part of domestic and foreign partners and the recipients of goods marked Stalowa Wola steelworks, which until now have been characterized by high quality of products, thoroughness, and attention to deadlines. [passage omitted]

'Danger' to Military Production Cited

LD3008234588 Warsaw PAP in English 2250 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—The strikes which have been going on in several enterprises for a number of days now are causing numerous disturbances of cooperation and disrupting the course of production in other factories.

These problems have also affected the industries working for defence purposes. The ongoing strikes in the Stalowa Wola metallurgical plant and in the Polnocna shipyard of Gdansk are disturbing the rhythm of operation of military production and overhaul enterprises which cooperate with them. For example, the Navy shipyard in Gdynia is calling for the Stalowa Wola plant to urgently supply the contracted steel sheets necessary for the units under construction, meant for foreign

buyers. The telex message sent to the mill by the shipyard's manager reads that the failure in timely supplies may result in breaking the contracts and payment of compensation fines.

The existing situation poses a danger of production stoppages and lowering the crews' wages of the cooperating enterprises, and adversely affects the realization of contracts for the Polish Armed Forces and the allies' armies.

Plan To Consolidate Economy To Be Formulated
LD3008224388 Warsaw PAP in English
2123 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—Poland's Government has pledged to set up a plan of consolidating national economy in two and a half months i.e until November 15.

We are all awaiting a matter-of-fact blueprint which will indicate not only what we want to achieve and within what span of time, but also point to the means and ways to do it and quote the expenses.

The targets have been explicitly specified by the resolution of the 8th PUWP CC Plenum, the means have to be decided upon by the government. Among the goals of the plan are intensification of housing construction, genuine technological progress aimed at reducing fuel consumption, and switching the economy to more profitable exports.

Another important aspect of the plan is that it must be in keeping with the mechanisms of the economic reform and with their modifications, the necessity of which has also been emphasized by the resolution of the plenum. And so the indispensable elements for the plan to be comprehensive must embrace the change in the financial system of enterprises, the price system, and elimination of all unnecessary regulations which hinder economic activities. In this sense the plan must include a scheme of mechanisms which will control the economy much more effectively than the way it is controlled at the moment. Some indications have been specified in the report of the Political Bureau at the 8th plenum. The point is to thoroughly review the programme of investments so as to allocate the largest possible amount of means for the development of production of consumer goods. Such a system of incentives needs to be created which will make it possible to better use production capacities of those enterprises which supply goods for the home market. Finally, the plan has to accelerate the elimination of inefficient firms.

The plan must also provide for the effective measures aimed at curbing excessive outflow of money. Thus it will presumably envisage further cuts in the budget and reduction of subsidies, as well as elements tightening tax discipline. At the same time the plan must create conditions for engaging people's funds by means of bonds, innovative developments for example renting enterprises to their crews, selling the state's assets to individual buyers, very flexible policy of setting interest rates on savings and credits. The plan should also provide for the curbing the power of monopolies.

It is obvious that the blueprint also needs to include some measures in the field of price-income policy. It is one of the most difficult problems and therefore a broad platform of consulting this policy will be necessary.

The plan must embrace a period of time of adequate length and be based on the precise definition of the starting point. This definition, however, is largely and adversely affected by the current developments. Not only internal conditions matter in this respect. but also the related external conditions. The bigger the degree of certainty as to the starting point, the greater the chance to work out a good plan.

Wave of Sugar, Meta Panic-Buying Recedes
LD3008150088 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The wave of panic buying is receding. There continue to be difficulties as regards maintaining continuity in the sale of sugar, according to members of the task force on threats to the market meeting on 29 August. The task force also acquainted itself with the supply of meat and meat products to the population.

Official on Foreign Trade Decisions
LD3008230188 Warsaw PAP in English
2028 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, Helmut Floeth, spoke to PAP about the most important moves and decisions influencing the functioning of enterprises and the development of economic relations with the world. Excerpts:

"In accordance with the practice of widening the rights to the independent conducting of trade with foreign firms there has occurred a significant increase of the number of state enterprises, cooperatives, various types of joint stock companies and small production including crafts and polonian companies which can directly deal with foreign businessmen. Regional joint stock companies are being created which are to stimulate exports by small and medium-sized companies.

"At the end of 1986 there were 430 companies with foreign trade licences while in mid 1988 this number reached nearly 1,000. At the same time the powers of units licenced to conduct independent foreign trade are being widened. Limitations on the assortment of goods which can be sold aboard are being eliminated especially

in trade with the hard currency countries. Those producers-exporters who do not want to conduct independent foreign trade have a free choice of a middleman in the shape of a foreign trade enterprise or joint stock company.

"With the ministry's help efforts are being made to enrich and expand Poland's export offers. This takes on the form of support for producers who want to invest with exports in mind. Last year, on the ministry's initiative a list of pro-export investment projects was prepared, on the basis of motions filed by investors, which should receive support from Polish hard-currency banks or loans from foreign sources. This list contains 300 investment projects which demand outlays of, among other things, approximately 1.4 billion dollars and which upon completion should give an annual growth of exports worth about 1.3 billion dollars and 600 million roubles. Until the end of 1987 contracts were signed on the realization of 30 investment projects worth about 65 million dollars which will annually generate approximately 60 million dollars in exports.

"Until the end of July 31 permits for the setting up of the joint stock companies by Polish and foreign partners were issued. Up to now 18 such companies began functioning. Their investment programme is measured by an outlay of approximately 54 billion zlotys mainly in the form of hard-currencies. Over 60 percent of these companies' production will be exported for hard currencies.

"Among the simplifications, envisaged is the total refunding of customs tariffs and the turnover tax on imports intended for these investments. The Sejm is working on the amendment, at the ministry's motion, of the regulations concerning foreign capital companies with the aim of creating better than hitherto conditions for capital investments in Poland.

"During the last several months there has been a change and improvement of important instruments of economic-financial influence on exporters. This year we intend to apply official prices solely in trade in basic agricultural and food products. This brings producers-exporters and importers closer to conditions prevailing on the world market.

"We intend to create an export development fund which will be the basic source of resources for the assurance of the profitability of export production covered by structural changes and the profitability of agricultural and food exports. From 1988 income tax allowances for exporters are proportional to the value of exports. Allowances for export growth have been eliminated. However, allowances in the tax paid by exporters on excessive wage payments have been raised.

"From the beginning of next year a new customs tariff will be introduced. Its introduction should favour the structural transformations in the economy and the overcoming of the technological gap as well as the shaping of the economy's pro-export character. The hard-currency self-financing of enterprises greatly increased in 1988. In 1988 the share of centrally financed imports is to fall—in accordance with the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan—to about 62 percent. The aim is to achieve in 1990 a situation in which at least half of imports will be financed by enterprises. Gradually uniform rates of hard-currency allowances will be introduced for groups of goods and services with a similiar degree of processing. In the next stage the principle of the obligatory resale of hard-currencies by the enterprises to the state will be introduced in place of the currently reversed situation. Beginning with next year the hard-currency allowance principle will also be applied to exporters to the socialist states," Floeth said.

Claims of Police Brutality Called 'False'

LD3008192988 Warsaw PAP in English 1828 GMT 30 Aug 88

["Voice of America Airs Falsehood"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30—The Voice of America today aired the statement of Wojciech Maziarski, described as a representative of the information agency of "Solidarnosc". We quote:

"All the people detained on that day in Stalowa Wola were both during their detention and later during arrest and questioning beaten, tortured, kicked, forced to stand face to the wall and beaten for turning around. They were ordered to lay on the ground where they were kicked."

The BBC radio also aired similar information.

In connection with this, in a statement for PAP, Major Wojciech Garstka, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs stated that this information was false. "All the people detained for breaking the law and order in Stalowa Wola were examined by physicians who did not state any injuries," said he.

"During misdemeanour court cases, the detainees did not complain of improper treatment. Let me add that two people who were diagnosed with heart trouble by the physician were released immediately. All others were released straight from the court room," Garstka said.

Strike Leaders' 'Emigration' to U.S. Derided

AU3008120688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Aug 88 p 2

[Commentary signed "(wu-zet)": "Striking Used as a Prop"]

[Text] Several months ago, Messrs W. and P., two of the most energetic and active leaders of the illegal strike at the Gdansk refitting shipyard, applied for passports and permission to emigrate to the United States and Canada.For almost 2 weeks, the passports have been waiting for collection at the Gdansk passport office. Yet the two potential emigrants are in no hurry to collect them, because to qualify for permanent residence in the countries to which they are going, it is necessary to furnish evidence of "political persecution for convictions" or "opposition activity."

So, their present highly energetic role in leading the strikes will serve as an ideal prop for their applications to emigrate.

Ceausescu, Grosz Summit Said 'Useful, Necessary'
AU3008110888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0852 GMT 30 Aug 88

["An Expression of the Wish To Strengthen Romanian-Hungarian Friendship and Cooperation"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/8/1988—Under the above headline newspaper SCINTEIA of 30 August carries a commentary by Dumitru Tinu that says:

The uninterrupted growth of the friendly and multilateral cooperative relations with all socialist states has been a steady, definitional line of our party and state foreign policy. The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania, by taking consistent action for a continuous intensification of their relations with these countries, with the neighbour socialist countries first of all, have been working for the expansion of mutual cooperation as an essential condition for a stronger unity of the socialist states, for the growing might and influence of socialism around the world.

In that framework, the working meeting in Arad between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, is an expression of the common wish to approach a number of aspects of the relations between the two countries and parties, and their future development paths.

Living as neighbours for centuries, the Romanian and Hungarian peoples have established many links. Rejecting the division and hatemongering policy pursued by the exploiting classes and imperialist forces, the true patriots, enlightened political militants, the progressive revolutionary forces, the working class with the communists at their head in Romania and Hungary brought to the fore in the course of time the demand for the strengthening of friendship, and campaigned for the rapprochement and solidarity of the two peoples in the fight for liberty and progress.

The Romanian-Hungarian relations, the content of which acquired a new, higher quality in the years of socialist construction, having the bilateral treaty of collaboration and mutual assistance as a productive framework, developed in many areas. The essential condition for that, as practice, experience has shown, is the firm application of the principles of equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

On that line, the top-level dialogue in Arad conducted in an open, comradely spirit, was an opportunity to discuss a spectrum of problems concerning the present relations between the two countries, parties and peoples, and their future development paths, starting from the common interests to strengthen friendship and collaboration with a view to ensuring the economic and social progress, a proper course of socialist construction in general. Once again good neighbourly relations between Romania and Hungary proved necessary to the two peoples, like to all the peoples of the world, for the implementation of their economic and social development programmes, all while serving the general interests of collaboration and cooperation in Europe, of building a united Europe in consideration of the diversity of social systems, the demands for the observance of each people's right to make the life it wishes free from outside interference.

Showing that the meeting and talks proved useful and necessary and that their results are good, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated: "I can say that we jointly came to the conclusion that we should work for the growth of economic and technical-scientific collaboration in various forms, of scientific and cultural activities and of general exchanges, including in tourism, on the basis of what we agreed upon and think that can be achieved under the current circumstances, that we should intensify the exchanges of opinions and experience for a better understanding of the problems in one country or another so as to find the ways for an ever broader collaboration in all domains."

In his turn, Comrade Karoly Grosz, highlighting that the negotiations and talks were held in a good, helpful atmosphere, said: "I too would like to stress that our talks were marked by the responsibility we have to our peoples for the assertion of our policy toward the socialist world and toward mankind's general interests. And I am of the same opinion as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu that it is our peoples that should judge and assess our policy."

It was rightly stressed, as the communique carried by the press also shows, that the growing economic and technical-scientific potential of the two countries provide a favourable background for an even stronger expansion of economic exchanges, of the deepening of cooperation in production and production specialization. An important role is to be played by the relations on a cultural, scientific and tourist line, by the swap of experience in various fields. In context, a significant contribution can be made by the mass media that are called objectively to tell the truth, the facts, to help a better knowledge and mutual understanding, and serve the strengthening of friendship and cooperation.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his statement, there are problems on which opinions still vary. However, it is the view of our party that they should be neither dramatized nor exaggerated, but clarified through efforts with a view to bringing the positions and points of view closer to one another. In that respect, our party has constantly set out from the fundamental thesis that life has confirmed, namely that socialism is being

built in conditions which differ from country to country and that it is the right as well as duty of each party, each people independently and sovereignly to choose the paths of building the new system. As the RCP general secretary underlined at the press conference, no one can claim to hold the truth on one problem or another, and the solutions to economic, social, cultural or any problems of socialist construction are the exclusive concern of the respective party, of its leadership. It should be emphasised that full agreement on this position of principle was reached during the talks. Experience amply proves that the time of the harmful practices of attaching labels, of imposition of a certain "model" of socialist construction has gone, that such practices cannot and must not be resorted to again. Our party and state leader suggestively restated the great truth that the only judge of the justness of the policy of a party is the people of that country.

The working meeting was also an opportunity to exchange views on aspects of the international life and to underscore the common positions on the peace, disarmament and other problems of today's world which had otherwise been reiterated at a recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states.

The Arad working meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Karoly Grosz, by its course, by its conclusions and understandings, can be assessed as a landmark for the future relations of our parties and peoples, as the RCP general secretary showed, the talks having proved useful and the framework that was agreed upon opening broad prospects to the Romanian-Hungarian cooperation. Such a course is fully in line with the objective law of socialist development, and meets the interests and aspirations of our peoples.

Of course that solutions to all the problems cannot be found in just one meeting, nor can it bring all the necessary clarifications [sentence as received]. Hence the highly significant necessity—that both sides underlined—of meetings on various levels and in various fields in order that problems of common interest be discussed and effective solutions be worked out.

In this spirit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed our party's wish and hope that the Romanian-Hungarian top-level meeting in Arad mark an important moment in the further relationship between the two parties and peoples. The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania are willing—and the fact was restated during the meeting—to do all they can for the development of the Romanian-Hungarian friendly and cooperative relations for the good of the two peoples, and of the general cause of socialism and peace.

State To Control 51% of Japan Auto Venture

OW2208083388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—Romania will have a 51 percent stake in a projected bus and truck production joint venture with possible Japanese partners being Nissan Motor Co. and Hino Motors Ltd., Romanian Ambassador to Japan Constantin Vlad said Monday.

He said parts from Romania as well as Japan would be used in the joint venture, to be established either in Tokyo or Bucharest, to produce buses and trucks for sale in third country markets in Africa like Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

But other details like capital, engine size of the vehicles and annual production capacity are still under negotiation with the two Japanese giant automakers, Vlad said, adding that the vehicles would not be sold in the East European nation since Romania has sufficient domestic production.

Vlad made the remark to reporters at the Romanian Embassy in Tokyo.

Auto-Export-Import, Romania's state-run auto trader, is currently discussing the project with Nissan, the second largest Japanese automaker, and Hino, the top Japanese truck maker, said a senior Romanian Embassy official in charge of economic affairs.

The official, who requested anonymity, also told KYODO News Service that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., the biggest Japanese comprehensive heavy machinery maker, will bid with Industrial-Import-Export, Romania's state-owned chemical trader, for a contract to construct the biggest suspension bridge in Europe in Corinth, Greece, pending a Greek Government decision to solicit international bidding for the 120 million dollar project.

Touching on overall bilateral relations, Vlad expressed the hope that Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita would visit his country as soon as possible to cement their cultural, economic and scientific relations.

Romania's two-way trade with Japan marked a profit for the first time last year, with exports to Japan totaling 140 million dollars, 2.5 times more than the previous year, and imports from Japan 80 million dollars, the same as in 1986.

Romania's sales to Japan consisted mainly of metallurgical and chemical products, furniture, glassware, wines and foods, while Japanese exports to Romania consisted mainly of cokes, electronics and machinery.

Foreign Trade, Economic Relations Reviewed

AU2208184188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 22 Aug 88

["Romania's Foreign Economic Relations Expand and Diversify"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1988—From 1966 to 1988 Romania's exports increased 10.5 per cent, more than industrial production (9.4 per cent) or the national income (7.6 per cent), said Mihai Micu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, commenting that the fact showed the Romanian economy became increasingly implicated in the world economic system, and that foreign trade and international economic cooperation were more and more a factor of potentiation of the country's own effort for economic and social progress.

A relevant indicator of the growingly important role of foreign trade and of the participation of the Romanian economy in international exchanges, the share of exports in the national income increased to twice their value in the period spanning 1965-1987. Several subbranches of the machine-building, chemical, light, woodworking industries currently export about half of their production.

As for the annual exports per capita in terms of value, they increased more than ninefold during the same period. In 1987 the Romanian foreign trade totalled 310.7 billion lei at the commercial rates in force, that is a 4.8 per cent growth on 1986, and more than ten times the level of 1965.

Geographically, Romania has systematically expanded its foreign relations: It now has trade and cooperative relations with 149 countries, up from 98 in 1965.

All the years of the previous five-year period (1981-1985) and the first two years of the on-going one ended in trade surpluses (about 15 billion dollars in all), which provided the means for imports that were strictly necessary to the national economy, and for the repayment of an important part of the country's external debt. By the end of 1990, Romania's foreign trade is planned to be up 52.7 per cent on the 1981-1985 five-year period (at an annual rate of 8.8 per cent), with exports increasing by 75 per cent, at a rate higher than both the national income and industrial production.

A modern economic structure enabled Romania to bring its foreign trade pattern close to that of economically developed states. Industry, the leading branch of the national economy, increased its export deliveries, the most important of which were recorded in the last two decades with highly processed and worked products of the machine-building, electronics, chemical and consumer goods industries accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total exports in recent years, up from about 36 per cent in 1965.

Of late, the machines, plants and transport equipment have made up more than 35 per cent of Romania's exports in terms of value. Noteworthy are the deliveries of oil-field and chemical equipment, machines for the cement, energy and electrical industries, farm tractors and machinery, two- and four-wheel drive passenger cars, electric and diesel locomotives, machine tools, roller bearings, electric motors, TV sets, refrigerators and other durable consumer goods. A high economic efficiency production orientation of the chemical industry has permanently improved the structure of its exports. In twenty years, the exports of plastic materials have increased 12.5 times, those of synthetic rubber have trebled, tyre exports have quadrupled and those of synthetic fibre and yarn have grown 195 times.

Stefan Andrei on Official Visit to Moscow

Opens Romanian Exhibition

AU2908201988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 29/08/1988—The exhibition of Romania's national economy "Romania'88" was officially opened in Moscow on 29 August.

The opening festivity was attend by the Romanian governmental delegation led by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister.

On behalf of the Soviet party and state leadership the festivity was attended by N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, ministers, other Soviet officials, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow.

In their addresses Stefan Andrei and N.V. Talyzin highlighted the upward course of the links of many-sided cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, an outcome of the understandings covenanted at top level, the concern of the two countries' leaderships to deepen and diversify it on mutually advantageous bases and assessed that the "Romania'88" exhibition was an opportunity for experts and the Soviet public to directly get acquainted with Socialist Romania's economic achievements, with its broad export possibilities.

The exhibition which covers 7,500 sq.m and displays a wide range of Romanian goods and products was seen round.

The exhibition synthetically presents the successes of the Romanian industry which developed strongly more particularly after the Ninth RCP Congress (1965). It illustrates the powerful growth of machine building, including sub-branches like lathe, road, naval, and air transport

means production, the extractive industry and power engineering, the production of complex industrial plants, the manufacture of farm machinery and others.

The exhibition gives a telling image of the high technical level of the Romanian electronics and technical engineering. On display are also various types of computers developed by Romanian experts, computers to assist designing, to process data, medical equipment with built-in computers and many other instruments of which some displayed for the first time at international exhibitions.

Meets Soviet Officials

AU2908191888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 29 Aug 88

["Romanian-Soviet Economic Talks"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 29/08/1988—Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, now in Moscow at head of a governmental delegation that attended the opening festivity of "Romania'88" national exhibition in the Soviet capital, had an interview on Monday, 29 August, with N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. A survey was made on the occasion of the evolution of the bilateral economic and commercial ties as well as of the measures meant to stimulate them with a view to expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in consensus with the understandings covenanted between RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

The same day Stefan Andrei conducted talks with A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

Mongolia's Batmonh Thanks Ceausescu for Greetings

AU2308113088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug 88 p 5

[Message of thanks from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, for National Day greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian people, and on my own behalf, I extend to you, and through you, to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the SR of Romania, and to the fraternal Romanian people, heartfelt thanks for the warm greetings and wishes you conveyed to us on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

I share your belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to expand and develop, for the well-being of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

I take this opportunity to extend to you, esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the Romanian people, wishes for great success in the work of implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic

French Parliamentary Delegation Visits

Giosan, Ivascu Meet With Group

AU2508152388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1442 GMT 25 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1988—The chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, had an interview on 25 August with a delegation of the France-Romania Friendship Group under the French Senate, led by Jacques Mossion, member of the group's bureau, now on a visit to Romania.

The French delegation also met with Marin Ivascu, chairman of the parliamentary Romania-France Friendship Group, and with other group members.

During the interviews aspects were approached related to the Romanian-French collaboration in various domains, with emphasis on the contribution parliaments and parliamentarians, the parliamentary friendship groups in the two countries can make to the manysided development of bilateral ties, in the interests of the Romanian and French peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and understanding among all the nations.

The same day, the guests had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

The French delegation also visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in Constanta County.

Ceausescu Receives Parliamentarians

AU2608185388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/08/1988—On Friday, August 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a delegation of the France-Romania Friendship Group of the French Senate, led by Jacques Mossion, member of the group's bureau, who are paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly.

The chief delegate warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview, for the hospitality extended to the French parliamentarians during their stay in Romania. Emphasis was placed on the useful and constructive nature of the visit which allowed the guests to get first-hand knowledge of the Romanian people's achievements in the country's socio-economic development.

During the interview, questions related to Romanian-French relations were looked into and possibilities to further develop those links were underscored.

A number of aspects of the international political life were also approached, with emphasis on the significance of building up confidence and strengthening collaboration in Europe and all over the world, of achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, of settling all the complex issues of today's world by political means, through negotiations.

The important role was brought to the fore of parliaments and of parliamentary friendship groups in strengthening the cooperative ties between the two countries, in building a climate of international peace, security and cooperation.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Marin Ivascu, chairman of the Romania-France Parliamentary Group for Friendly Relations.

Also present was Jean-Michel Dumond, France's charge d'affaires a.i. in Bucharest.

Dobrescu Attends Zambian Party Conference

Addresses Conference

AU2108140688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1256 GMT 21 Aug 88

["Address of Salute Made by RCP Representative at Conference of United National Independence Party of Zambia"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Lusaka, AGERPRES, 21/08/1988—During the general conference of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, held in Kabwe, the floor was taken by RCP representative Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who on behalf of the RCP, conveyed a warm salute to the participants in the conference.

Pointing out the good relations of collaboration and solidarity established between the two parties and countries, the speaker stressed that a decisive contribution to strengthening and expanding these relations on multiple planes was made by the talks and understandings occasioned by the numerous interviews between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and UNIP President Kenneth D.Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

While presenting the principles and leading guidelines of the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, the speaker showed that under the current circumstances, when the world situation continues to be grave and tense, when the danger of a nuclear war lingers, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, considers that a radical change must be made in the way of thinking and approaching the questions related to the present and the future of mankind, of civilization itself, setting out from providing the people's fundamental right to life, peace and development. The RCP and the Romanian state consider that at present all the governments, the political forces and the world public opinion are necessary to be firmly committed to causing new accords on disarmament to be endorsed.

The implementation of real disarmament measures would create conditions for extra means to be used to solve the acute issues of underdevelopment in various regions of the world, and for finding an equitable way to settle the foreign debt of the developing countries, to promote the socio-economic progress of all the peoples in the world.

The RCP representative also stressed Romania to militate consistently for a definite end to the policy of force and dictate and interference in the domestic affairs of other states, for solving all the litigious issues exclusively by the peaceful means of negotiations, for eradicating all the conflicts and states of tension—pointing out in the context that the actions promoted by the OAU and the front-line countries, within which Zambia's contributions and the one made personally by President Kenneth D.Kaunda enjoy justified appreciation—for the consolidation of the independence of the countries in the continent, for stimulating their collaboration in domains of joint interest, for the assertion of the solidarity and unity of the respective states in the promotion of their legitimate ideals.

Received by President Kaunda

AU2508074088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0733 GMT 25 Aug 88

["Romanian-Zambian Summit Exchange of Messages"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/08/1988—Kenneth D. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), president of the Republic of Zambia, received Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive

Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of GTUC [General Trade Union Council], who was the RCP representative at the tenth UNIP general conference.

On the occasion a warm friendly salute was conveyed on behalf of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. Congratulations were also conveyed on his re-election to the office of president of the UNIP.

Thanking for the wishes and congratulations, Kenneth D. Kaunda conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute. Zambia's president highly appreciated the Romanian people's achievements under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, in socialist construction and expressed his wish that the fruitful relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples should further develop in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and progress throughout the world.

Stoian at SWAPO Reception on Namibia Day

AU2608165088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1613 GMT 28 Aug 88

["Cocktail Party"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/08/1988—Bernard Kamwi, permament representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on August 26 to mark Namibia Day—the anniversary of the outbreak of the national liberation fight fought by the people in that territory.

In the attendance were Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of a number of central institutions.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Leaders' Public Appearances 14-20 Aug

AU2008194688 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 14-20 August period (name, time, and date of source of information given in parentheses):

On 19 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu inaugurated a new Bucharest work site. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 19 Aug)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended a festive meeting in Bucharest devoted to the 44th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1428 GMT 20 Aug)

On 17 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received departing Malaysian ambassador Zaibedah binti Haji Ahmad. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1653 GMT 17 Aug)

On 19 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of the new ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to Bucharest Alkali Bangoura (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 19 Aug) and chaired a meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 19 Aug)

On 16 August, Elena Ceausescu received CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina at Snagov. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 16 Aug)

On 20 August, Elena Ceausescu addressed a Bucharest festive meeting devoted to the 44th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1440 GMT 20 Aug)

On 17 August, Nicolae Constantin, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, met in Brazzaville with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 17 Jul)

On 15 August, Gheorghe David, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, attended a reception on National Day given by the ambassador of the Republic of Congo. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 15 Aug)

On 15 August, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee, attended a reception at the Indian Embassy in Bucharest on Independence Day. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 15 Aug)

On 17 August, Neculai Ibanescu, deputy prime minister of the government, attended a reception given on National Day by the ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 17 Aug)

Zenica Teachers Strike for More Pay

LD3008164688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Summary] Zenica, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—Teachers at the 29 November Secondary School in Zenica went on strike today as they had threatened to do, demanding that their August pay be increased to 500,000 dinars. At a 7-hour meeting today, teachers complained about teachers' very low pay; teachers with 35 years of experience receive about 350,000 dinars. It is unclear how such a pay raise, which would be against the law, could be financed.

Prilep Textile Workers Go on strike

LD3008170488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Prilep, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—About 300 workers on the first shift and another 300 on the second shift at the Biljana textile factory in Prilep have stopped working. The reason for the strike is dissatisfaction over personal income. The average personal income in this organization is 200,000 dinars. the workers are demanding a 100 percent pay increase. The strike continues.

Serbs, Montenegrins Meet in Pristina

LD3008185688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Pristina, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—At about 1800 nearly 3,000 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality gathered in Pristina. The gathering began in the afternoon on Djure Jaksica Street, in front of the house of the widow Katarina Trajkovic, who was arrogantly attacked three nights ago by unidentified assailants. The number of those gathering is constantly increasing.

Among those there, most are from Pistane, but residents of other parts of Kosovo have also been seen.

This meeting was announced last night at a protest gathering, when a request was made that it be attended also by Kacusa Jasari, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

Pristina Protest Concludes, Disperses

LD3008215588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—More than 10,000 Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina and surrounding places, as well as from other places in Kosovo, gathered this evening in front of the house of Katarina Trajkovic in Djure Jaksica Street downtown to protest the recent attack on this old lady and participant in the national liberation struggle.

The gathering began in the afternoon, and at one point this Pristina street had become too confined for the numerous protest participants. The meeting began at 1830 with the shouting of slogans: "We want freedom," "Down with the fascists," "Down with the traitors," "Better the grave than slavery" and "We'll give our lives but not Kosovo." [passage omitted]

The gathered citizens were then addressed by Husamedin Azemi, president of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium, who condemned the attack on Katarina Trajkovic and stressed that security must be ensured as soon as possible for all Kosovo citizens, especially for Serbs and Montenegrins, and it is high time something was done. We in Yugoslavia do not need three truths, because only one exists, Azemi said, adding that the working group formed within the LCY Central Committee must say who is right. [passage omitted]

While Saric [the Kosovo writer] spoke, shouts from the crowd of "They have sold Kosovo," "We do not want to move," and demands for the resignation of Kucusa Jasari were heard.

At the same time, the most and stormiest cheering was for Slobodan Milosevic, Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium president, with the words "Slobodane-Slobodo." [passage omitted]

After this, at about 1900 accompanied by the singing of the Yugoslav national anthem, the citizens who had gathered dispersed peacefully for home.

Youths Protest Beating of Man in Nova Pazova

LD3008183488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Nova Pazova, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—There was a new protest by citizens in Nova Pazova this evening. A group of about 50 youths led by Ilija Zivkovic from Vrsac, carrying banners, first passed along the main street and then gathered in front of the primary school where a meeting of the Nova Pazova political aktiv is being held. This evening the political aktiv is evaluating the 12 August meeting of citizens that developed into a protest meeting. The meeting, as is well known, was very unfavorably viewed in the municipality of Nova Pazova.

The immediate reason for this evening's protest is the fact that the internal affairs organs in the last few days beat up Predrag Vukovic, a Nova Pazova citizen who has hitherto participated in all the Vojvodina protest meetings. In the statement issued a few days ago by the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, it says that he was detained because he mistreated his wife, to whom he is no longer married. While the political aktiv meeting is going on in the school, a group of about 200 citizens has gathered in front of the school and, with the aid of a public address system, is following the debate.

Suvar Addresses Presidency Session on Kosovo
LD3008001088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2333 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, August 30 (TANJUG)—The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and its Presidency are today working under great pressure, accusations and criticism over their indecision and passivity, Yugoslav party leader Dr Stipe Suvar said this evening. Unless we resist the pressures without hesitation, reply to the accusations, and accept the justified criticisms, we shall not have a second chance, he said closing the 12hr-long debate at the party Presidency session.

At today's session the top party leadership devoted considerable attention to the rallies manifesting solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo, organized so far in a number of cities, as a new phenomenon in Yugoslav political practice. Speaking about this, Suvar underscored that the LCY Central Committee at its last session held on July 29 had ordered a stop to the meetings and rallies because they are not the way or method to solve the doubtless big problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

As this LCY Central Committee recommendation is not respected, Suvar believes those who do not heed it should be called to task, since it is a matter of disrespect for the principles of democratic centralism in the LCY.

The forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee should be prepared as soon possible and in as much detail as possible, Suvar set out, since the situation might call for it at very little notice. The realization of the stands of the first LCY conference held in late May should be in the focus of attention at the upcoming LCY Central Committee Plenum. The plenum will also consider a report by a Central Committee working group formed at the last plenum which was to determine any possible responsibility of the leaders involved in the public dispute between the party leaderships of the Republic of Serbia and the Province of Vojvodina which was, as Suvar assessed, highly detrimental to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Kosovo Marches Lead to 'State of Emergency'
AU3008124388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 88

[V.S. report: "Ljubljana DNEVNIK reaction: AVNOJ-Like No to Non-AVNOJ Atavism"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 23 Aug—Milan Meden, chief editor of Ljubljana DNEVNIK, comments in his daily today on the proposal by the Organizational Committee of the Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo and Metohija to organize a solidarity meeting in Ljubljana or in Kosovo to be attended by 1,000 Slovenes and 1,000 Serbs and Montenegrins. We carry the DNEVNIK commentary:

What we have been expecting has happened. Apart from that part of an alienated policy that relies exclusively on police information (and by the force police and military units), the Committee for Organizing Marches in Yugoslav towns sent a "proposal" to Ljubljana that a meeting of solidarity with the sufferings of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo should be held in Ljubljana on one of the coming Saturdays. [sentence as published]

To refresh your memory: The "Albanians (from Kosovo)" wanted to hold a meeting in Ljubljana a few years ago. The meeting could not be held.

The present announcement by the Committee for Organizing Marches is public. In light of the decision of a few years ago and the present appeals by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, such manifestations do more harm than good to the improvement of the Kosovo situation.

It is not correct to say that Slovenia does not consider the situation in Kosovo to be serious. The investment in the Kosovo economy conforms with Slovenia's capabilities. These are the facts.

The present marches of solidarity with the sufferings of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo coincide with greater powers bestowed on the federal police units in the province. This, too, is a (curious) fact. The present situation in Yugoslavia leads the country directly toward a state of emergency which will stop the process of democratization and emancipation of the peoples and nationalities for a few years.

Everything runs according to a well-prepared scenario according to which the LC (of Yugoslavia) is no longer capable (?) of resisting, because its appeals are formalistic, and actions formalized. Does the LC understand the situation at all?

When the marches overstep the line of order, the police will intervene. What will the Army do; the Army that proclaims to be a people's and workers' Army?

Behind all these marches, there is manipulation with the misery as a phenomenon of restricted existence of the people and there is the terrific charge of national identification. It cannot be otherwise under the conditions of nondemocracy.

Therefore, the events exceed the Slovene political scene. This is it. We (still) have some time left, but not much. What will Croatia do when it finds itself surrounded by marches? AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] Yugoslavia must say "No" to anti-AVNOJ atavisms. This is the possible response by a state if it wants to be a legal state: Slovene, Croat, Serbian ... Yugoslav.

Crvenka Groups Appeal for Solidarity Meeting

LD3008213288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Crvenka, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—Proposals have today been reaching the Presidium of the Crvenka SAWP municipal conference for a meeting of solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo to be held instead of the citizens' meeting on 5 September. These proposals have been put forward by the LC of the sugar factory, the leading local LC organizations of Crvenka and the Presidium of the local SUBNOR [Federation of National Liberation War Veterans Associations] organization. It was envisaged that there should be a debate on the draft amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a presentation of information on the movement of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo to Novi Sad at the meeting on 5 September. However, it is now felt that this meeting should be devoted exclusively to the situation in Kosovo and the position of Serbs and Montenegrins and other non-Albanian inhabitants of this part of our country, and that the debate on the draft amendments to the Serbian constitution should be organized separately. A decision on the new proposals will be reached at the session of the local SAWP conference convened for Thursday.

Mikulic Receives Orthodox Clergy Delegation

LD3008192488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic today received in Belgrade a delegation of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy in Yugoslavia. The delegation included Nestor Popovski, president of this Federation; Vice President Krstan Bijeljac; and Stanislav Mitrovic, secretary of the federation. The reception was attended by Momcilo Vucinic, a member of the FEC and chairman of the FEC Commission for Relations With Religious Communities.

The delegation of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy in Yugoslavia informed the FEC President about the preparations for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of this federation and the 40th anniversary of its work in the SFRY. This federation has over 2,500 members, which represents 80 percent of the total number of Orthodox clergy in Yugoslavia. Apart from performing their religious duties, the Associations of Orthodox clergy feel it is their patriotic duty to fight for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity and the unity of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia and to contribute to the country's overall development.

The delegation of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy in Yugoslavia particularly stressed that all active elements in society must energetically oppose dark forces, which in the past have provoked religious and national hatred and conflict on a national basis which resulted in large numbers of victims and the suffering of the population throughout Yugoslavia. In this connection it was stressed that it is vital to take energetic measures to ensure full legal and physical security for Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo, as well as for all other nations and nationalities who live there. In the process relations of mutual trust, respect, and understanding should be developed and with this the brotherhood and unity of all the inhabitants of Kosovo strengthened.

Branko Mikulic noted the importance of the activities of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy and its contribution to the country's overall development and to the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. Mikulic expressed the desire for the successful organization and celebration of the jubilee of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy in Yugoslavia. He stressed the positive role which the Federation of Associated Clergy has in realizing the links between the Serbian and Macedonian Orthodox Church, as well as with other religious communities and associations.

The FEC President stressed the need for the involvement of all social factors in resolving the problems in Kosovo, especially the halting of the violent acts against the Serbian and Montenegrin population. Energetic measures must be taken to create conditions for the common life of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, accompanied by full respect for, tolerance of, and the securing of rights and freedoms for all citizens.

Korosec Speaks at LCY Presidium

AU3008165188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The current economic, political, and security situation in the country and the tasks of the LC is the theme of today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The discussion is in fact in preparation for the 17th plenum which will deal with the same theme next month. The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium should assess the adequacy and range of its own action, considering that the LC is increasingly losing the initiative in solving burning social problems, said Stefan Korosec in his introductory speech.

He assessed that, if the LC does not have a clear aim and a social message for action, it could be compromised further and there could be a strengthening of the elements and action of those forces opposed to LC policy. Stefan Korosec stressed that surely the starting points must be the stances and the orientations of the LCY Conference, at which we were united in deciding that the way out of the crisis was in the implementation of three reforms: economic, political, and a reform of the LCY. According to Stefan Korosec, the fact is that, in spite of this, social processes distance us from these aims and the crisis is deepening in the economic and political spheres and has a tendency to be increasingly transfered to the LC itself.

Stefan Korosec then warned of the necessity of a realistic approach to economic and political problems in the country, especially as the present complex political situation is particularly burdened with a further disintegration of intranational relations and the growth of nationalism, an increase in social tension, and the spread of political confrontation and undemocratic methods in the search for solutions to certain problems.

According to some data and assessments, the situation in Kosovo worsened after the 16th session. This fact and the difficult economic situation spread distrust of the leading forces in society, the institutions of the political system, and their readiness and ability to solve problems through their action and not just assess them. We must check some of our appraisals, but we must also conceive political action in order to achieve specific results concerning several key questions which are particularly important for the current political circumstances in the country.

Stefan Korosec then stressed: We must assess where the limits are to social endurance and how to avoid a social explosion and keep to the basic orientation of economic policy. We must sharpen the question of the responsibility of the FEC, but also of the republics and provinces in the implementation of the May measures.

Speaking about the political situation in the country, Stefan Korosec advocated a clear answer to the question of where Yugoslavia is being led, with, on the one hand a further lack of integration in society in all areas and, on the other hand, homogenization on a national basis.

Self-organization [samo organizovanje] and gatherings of citizens are especially present in Slovenia and Serbia and have the tendency to spread to other areas. The LC must assess the essence of this phenomenon and, in the opinion of Stefan Korosec, the self-organization of citizens is an expression of the difficult situation, the feeling of impotence, dissatisfaction, and even distrust of the institutions of the political system and in the legal organs. Considering that the process of democratization will continue to stimulate forms of self-organization of working people and citizens and are exploited frequently and skillfully by nationalists and antisocialist forces, it is necessary to assess them quite clearly. Mentioning some unacceptable slogans which have been heard at the gatherings that have been held, Stefan Korosec expressed the belief that the LC in all communities must react decisively against such occurrences.

At the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stefan Korosec then dealt with the role of the information media in the present political situation. Not disputing the progress that has been achieved in the democratization of the press, he pointed out the increasing confrontation among the information media which, as he said, frequently contain much that is irrational. Along with justified criticism of negative phenomena in society, some of the information media have a negative influence on the political situation in the country and their articles contribute to negative politicization and an even greater lack of understanding. The media exclusively favors (?intellects) from a narrow community and attacks the federal leadership. All this has a negative effect on public opinion and strengthens differences and disagreements among certain republics and provinces.

Speaking about the responsibility of the LCY in overcoming the crisis, Stefan Korosec stressed that the question of the initiative of the LC in implementing its own stances and solving key and social problems is becoming the key problem. Stating that ideological confusion is spreading in the LCY membership, Stefan Korosec cited as a particularly [word indistinct] fact the differences in the declarations of certain officials, disunity, and the nonimplementation of the principle of democratic centralism. There have been differences and there will be differences in the future, but they are so politicized nowadays that they cause passions to become inflamed. Stefan Korosec said that we cannot build unity on political exclusivity but on the basis of mutual trust and the democratic solving of actual problems.

Dealing with what he called the method of name-calling which continued after the 16th session, Stefan Korosec stressed that it is necessary to assess where this would lead us and what the actual position of the LC would be if this practice continued.

Dizdarevic Meets Indian Foreign Affairs Minister
LD2908160688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1429 GMT 29 Aug 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic received here today Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Natwar Singh, who is currently on a working visit to Yugoslavia. Satisfaction with the successful development of traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and India was expressed during the talks.

A particular contribution in this regard was made by the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Indian Pirme Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The visit gave a new impetus to the development of cooperation and joint engagement of the two countries in international activities, particularly within the Movement of Nonalignment.

Dizdarevic and Singh assessed that the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in Cyprus would be of special significance, as it would coincide with positive changes in international relations opening broader prospects for the strengthening of security, cooperation on an equal footing, development and peace in the world.

Both sides expressed conviction about the need for a quicker adjustment and streamlining of the movement, as well as of its methods and contents of work, so that in new conditions it could become an active factor and initiator of new positive changes in international relations.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar and Indian Ambassador in Belgrade Lakhan Lai Mehrotra also attended the talks.

Nonaligned Movement Discussed

LD2908160488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1435 GMT 29 Aug 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 29 (TANJUG)—At their forthcoming ministerial conference in Cyprus next month, the nonaligned could give a fresh impetus to resolving problems in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq negotiations, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and southern Africa, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Indian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Natwar Singh assessed in their talks here today.

Among other things, Yugoslavia and India briefed each other on consultations held with other nonaligned countries. The consultations concerned stands which the Cyprus conference should adopt regarding the major political and economic developments in the world.

Loncar and Singh, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia, stressed that positive changes in international relations can also be seen in the serious efforts made to resolve the existing focuses of crisis in the world.

Loncar and Singh pointed out the important role of the country which will be chosen in Nicosia to host the ninth nonaligned summit, and, at the same time, be the next chairman of the movement.

The two ministers assessed positively the Indian-Yugoslav relations and underlined the fact that the recent official and friendly visit by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to Yugoslavia gave a strong stimulus to the further promotion of economic and other forms of bilateral cooperation.

USSR Urged To Press SRV on Cambodia Issue

LD2908163888 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Milika Sundic commentary: "War in Cambodia and Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The Sino-Soviet talks on Cambodia at the deputy foreign ministerial level could be crucial for future developments in Southeast Asia and especially for Moscow-Beijing relations. Let us remind ourselves that the Chinese side made it known a long time ago that normalization of political relations between the two neighboring socialist countries, including a possible Sino-Soviet summit, depended to a great extent on the just and timely solution of the Cambodian problem.

For quite some time, and especially in Brezhnev's time, Moscow rejected the idea that the Cambodian problem should be an obstacle to the normalization of political relations with Beijing. Moscow claimed that it did not have the right to meddle in third countries' internal affairs—in this specific case, Vietnam's affairs. However, when Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the CPSU and especially following the Soviet decision to withdraw from Afghanistan, which began on 15 May and should be completed by the end of next February, Moscow's stance in relation to the Cambodian problem changed considerably. It would appear that a great deal has also changed in Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Proceeding from the bitter realization of how much had been lost in the Afghan war without gaining anything in return, it became clear to Moscow that Vietnam's adventure in Cambodia could not have a favorable outcome. On the other hand, in the present conditions, when strict account has to be taken of every ruble, it cannot be a matter of indifference to the USSR where the aid funds provided by Moscow for Vietnam are going. There can be no doubt that these resources went to finance the intervention in Cambodia, and this is something that even much more developed economies cannot afford to do.

It must also be clear to the USSR, if it is not clear already, how important good relations with the PRC are; because the PRC could never become reconciled to the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia that was motivated from the very start by Hanoi's stance on creating a greater-Indochina. In the final analysis, Vietnam also began to understand all the gravity of the Cambodian adventure, which is reflected in the fact that they have already begun to think about seeking a way out of the present impasse. True, what has been done so far is not enough, but if the USSR were to be more vigorous in its demands that Vietnam withdraw its occupation troops from Cambodia and allow the people in that country to decide themselves about their future, Vietnam will probably have to act in this way.

Certain concessions have also come from the Chinese side, and they could contribute to the successful outcome of the Sino-Soviet dialogue on Cambodia. One has the impression that Beijing is willing to give up Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge—that is to say their rule in a future free Cambodia. Of course, all this does not mean that the Cambodian problem will be resolved all that quickly, but although one must be very cautious indeed concerning the Sino-Soviet dialogue, there is every indication that the key to the solution of the Cambodian problem is not only in Vietnam's hands, but to a great extent also in the hands of the USSR and the PRC. In any case, events demonstrated a long a time ago all the absurdity of the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, and it is high time this was understood by the regime in Hanoi.

Cuban Foreign Minister To Visit 1 Sep

LD3008152688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (TANJUG)—At the invitation of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, will arrive in our country on a working visit the day after tomorrow.